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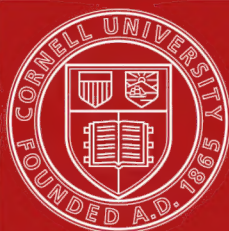


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Pershing

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Joseph
C. Chase
1919
PARIS

SOLDIERS ALL

PORTRAITS AND SKETCHES OF
THE MEN OF THE A·E·F·

by
*Joseph
Cummings
Chase*



NEW YORK
GEORGE H DORAN COMPANY

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BY JOSEPH CUMMINGS CHASE

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cm

DEDICATED TO
THE MEN WHO WERE AWARDED
THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS
BUT WHO DID NOT LIVE TO KNOW IT

WAR PLANS DIVISION

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
WASHINGTON

The portraits of American soldiers, - ranging from general to private, - painted by Joseph Cummings Chase, constitute a valuable and unique addition to the Official pictorial record of the war. Mr. Chase was authorized by the War Department to go overseas with the purpose of carrying out this commission, and the unusual facilities placed at his disposal by the A. E. F. enabled him to obtain likenesses of our more distinguished soldiers, and to furnish copies for the permanent files of the General Staff. More than any American artist has he succeeded in preserving the likenesses of the foremost officers and men of the A. E. F., - a task that was made possible by the personal interest of General Pershing.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "C. W. Weeks".

C. W. WEEKS
Colonel, General Staff.
Chief, Historical Branch.

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SOLDIERS ALL

SOLDIERS ALL

There are many extraordinary individuals among the commanders of the A. E. F. whose names are destined to go down in history. My close and informal association with these men was, though brief, illuminating and, to me, captivating—a romantic opportunity for a painter. Close scrutiny of their features at so critical a time impressed upon me a very definite mental record.

Our general officers vary in age from about fifty years to the early sixties and their most obvious traits are poise, alertness, self-control, fearlessness, and a high mentality,—even scholarliness. Judging from their mellowness of mind, which very much impressed me, I felt that West Point has given something to these men that shows to great advantage by the time they reach middle life. Taking into consideration the fact that these commanders are obliged at intervals to pass a severe physical examination which would debar the average citizen from any strenuous service, one concludes that up-standing, clear-eyed, clear-brained American manhood is at its best among them. Altogether, their type is that of the soldier-student—this in contra-distinction to the type predominating among the officers of the German Army. It would

seem that the Germans think a good commanding officer must have a meaty face, an arrogant manner, and a heavy scowl.

The American commanders spoke with deep feeling and appreciation of the man-in-the-ranks, repeating again and again that he was the one who "put it over" and that to him belonged the glory. One general, speaking of the man-in-the-ranks as the one to whom credit was due, and referring with a smile to the fact that the public has fully accepted this view, remarked: "In some ways, in this war it has been hell to be a general."

On the other hand, the man-in-the-ranks was just as ready to express his confidence in his commanding officer. For one thing, he appreciated the fact that necessities, and even comforts, had been provided to an extraordinary degree. "Kicks" on the part of the man-in-the-ranks were infrequent and mild. The American boy, to be sure, will kick if his shoe laces are not a pair, or if the rain falls on too many successive days, or if his hair grows too fast, but never does he need to be *driven* to deeds of heroism. When he gets a command to go "over the top," he goes over, and those who have watched him have felt a thrill never to be forgotten. He not only went "over the top," but he went over in the face of machine-gun fire and gas, singing, "Oh Boy, Oh Joy, Where do we go from here?"

The Liberty Loan Committee for the Fifth Loan asked me to paint "over there" portraits of four boys who had done deeds of extraordinary heroism.

I painted the four, and found the task so absorbing that I could not stop with that small number, but painted fifty. These soldiers were picked out by their commanders as the ones in their various commands who at that time had performed the most extraordinary deeds of valour. Absolute disregard of personal danger, quick-witted adroitness in turning unexpected conditions to good account, a wish not only to equal, but to surpass the deeds of his comrades, an abiding belief that he was fighting for an ideal—all these influences made of the American soldier such a soldier as has never before been seen on the field of battle. The stories of the escapades of the young warriors whose portraits are here included with those of their general officers might well be classed among our stories for the young, with those of "Horatius at the Bridge," and David of ancient days. Again and again I was told by officers of our Allies, "The American Army is the best disciplined army in Europe." We had felt sure that our boys would make fighters as good as the best, but as to their being entirely amenable to discipline some were doubtful, and the oft-repeated assurance just quoted gives us particular satisfaction. This attitude toward discipline was entirely a free-will offering on the part of each fighting man. He was unwilling that any soldier should be better than he in any respect whatsoever, and he wished to be a perfect cog in a perfectly well-oiled machine. It is absolutely true that the American soldier fought for an ideal and knew it—not that he was always sure just

what that ideal might be, but his confidence that there was an ideal and that he was fighting for it gave him almost religious ardour in his efforts to surpass his fellows. There was also very much of the "play" element in the make-up of our boys. Their many years of competitive sports worked greatly to their advantage. Their enormous discomforts and suffering were made more endurable by the "josh" which pervaded their everyday life, on the field and off. If one boy brought in as a prisoner a German lieutenant, his "buddy" instantly made up his mind to capture an enemy officer higher in rank than a lieutenant. If one boy brought in two prisoners, every man in his squad thereupon resolved to bring in more than two prisoners. This spirit frequently led the fellows into great danger, and even death, but resulted in an amazing number of individual deeds of heroism.

The discipline of the American Army must have been in a great measure due to the precise and exacting attitude of our Commander-in-Chief. I was particularly fortunate in being given the opportunity to paint two pictures of General Pershing, for had I rested content with the portrait obtained at Chaumont I should always have had a one-sided impression of the man. The Pershing whom I met in this old French town, which for more than a year had been the headquarters of the American Army, was rather an austere figure. The circumstances of the meeting perhaps accentuated this effect. Probably at one time Chaumont was a beautiful and charming

French village, but at the time of my visit it was desolate. The day was rainy, of course. If you wish to provoke a groan among the "doughboys" who spent any considerable time in this field of action, all you have to do is to mention "sunny France." The streets were deep with mud, the houses were sadly out of repair, and the old barracks which furnished headquarters for the American Staff—a structure forming three sides to a square—looked dark, damp, bedraggled, and grim. The Armistice had just been signed. Though Germany had admitted her defeat, there were no signs of excited rejoicing about the American Headquarters, and the atmosphere in that region was just as busy and as serious as in the days preceding November 11th.

The room in which I painted General Pershing was, like everything else in the American Headquarters, orderly, plain, and business-like. As I entered this room, I saw the General at the opposite side, sitting at his flat-topped desk, his back to the window; the desk was characteristically in good order, and the walls were bare, except for several large maps, which showed the position of the American divisions. The General was hard at work, going through a pile of important reports, preparatory to leaving town that evening. As I stepped in, he looked up alertly and greeted me with a cordiality which was dignified and not at all effusive. He had a strong grip and a way of shaking hands and getting through with it promptly. The Pershing whom I met that afternoon was a very serious man. Every

line of his face, and I have seldom seen a face more deeply furrowed, showed the tremendous strain through which he had passed. The Argonne offensive had ended in a glorious triumph for the American Army, but the man who had directed that operation showed, in his deep-set, harassed eyes, and in his sharply drawn face, the suffering and the anxiety which it had caused him. Do not think that Pershing is a soldier of flint-like soul, who stolidly would throw his thousands of American boys at German machine-guns; the man whom I painted that afternoon was a man who had sounded the depths. His face at this sitting was a bit screwed up, the lines were accentuated, and he looked old and tired; he did not smile once during the entire pose, and he talked hardly at all. Indeed, after our first greeting, he seemed to lose all consciousness of my presence, and I think he actually forgot what was going on. Personal vanity is certainly not Pershing's leading trait. He was very busy with his papers and was entirely taken up with the business in hand. I have said that Pershing's appearance was that of a man who had suffered a great nervous strain, but I should not give the impression that he did not have himself quite under control. He was the picture of complete self-possession. His movements were quick, but not spasmodic; he is the sort of man who moves his papers very rapidly, but who does not rattle them nervously; he moves his papers at a precise moment, because that is the moment to move them, and not

because he is labouring under suppressed excitement. He walks quickly, yet always with premeditation. One of his staff officers told me that Pershing has himself remarkably in hand and that when the opportunity offers, he can always sleep.

The General was much greyer than I had mentally pictured him. His photographs had given me the impression of a man comparatively young, but his hair is now very grey, and in parts it is almost white. His intimates told me that the whitening of his hair is the result of his service in France. But it is always scrupulously brushed, for in this, as in everything else, General Pershing shows his predominant tendency to neatness and order. The Pershing photographs suggest a rather dark moustache; as a matter of fact, it is light, having a touch of the sandy, and some grey. The public knows well the firm manner in which the General draws down the corners of his mouth, and this has given an impression that he seldom smiles. My own impression, derived from the experience of that sombre afternoon, was similarly one of stern, unrelenting attention to business; yet the fact is that he often smiles, and his friends feel that his photographs in general convey an idea of severity of expression which is overdone. Yet there is no doubt that General Pershing can be severe, though his intimates say that when it is necessary for him to use the knife, it falls upon his friends of long acquaintance, as well as upon those officers who have not been so close to him. The words which I most constantly

heard about the General were: "He plays no favourites." That afternoon he had the appearance of one difficult to approach, and certainly one with whom a casual visitor would take no liberties. His



figure has been described as that of the perfect soldier, and I agree with this description. He is a "stickler" for regulation in dress. He keenly scrutinizes any one with whom he is conversing; you feel that he knows whether or not you need a hair-cut, and whether your leather has been

properly attended to that day. Your hand instinctively follows up the edge of your coat to make sure each button is buttoned, and you are hoping that your orderly has brushed you properly.

Some one has said that General Pershing looks like a Roman. Certain of our generals look like Englishmen—General Harts, for example; others look like Frenchmen; one or two of them even resemble Germans. But I cannot apply the word Englishman, Frenchman, German, or even Roman to General Pershing. His face and figure suggest

only one nationality; he is simply, distinctively United States. In whatever part of the world you might find him, and in whatever garb, and in whatever company, you would say at once: "That man is an American!" There is nothing about his personality that suggests the foreigner; he is redolent of the American soil. He has an unusually full, rounded head, and his skull gives the impression of filling out his hair tightly. He was seated at his desk; his electric light was burning brightly a few inches from his face, and just a little daylight was coming in from the windows behind. He was much occupied discussing many matters with a string of staff officers who appeared one at a time and stood in front of his desk. As the General listened, or talked, his eyes were raised to the staff officer standing opposite; his eyebrows also, which, by the way, are very pale, were raised; and the strong light from the desk lamp accentuated the deep, vertical cuts in the General's cheeks. The nose is slightly aquiline and rather distinguished; the eyes are a light grey-blue with a little suggestion of brown—eyes which sometimes are called hazel. His brow is particularly full and round, with furrows that are well defined, and his ears are a bit pointed, and differ a trifle in their angle from the head. One officer who has had many conferences with the General—conferences which have not been entirely to his liking—insists that one ear, which is not quite so close to his head as the other, stiffens

and straightens sharply when the General gets angry. The cheek-bones are not prominent, the jaw is particularly strong, and the lips are sharply chiseled and rather thin. The General's neck is solid, and, particularly in the profile, is very wide, and his head is set on his shoulders with a very unusual appearance of power. Indeed, I have never seen an arrangement of head, neck, and shoulders which has suggested greater strength and force. The General's uniforms always fit smoothly; he seldom wears many decorations, although he has enough entirely to cover his chest. Most people do not realize how tall General Pershing is; he is so well-built that he appears to advantage when grouped with the generals of the Allied armies. One of his room-mates at West Point told me that Pershing has not changed at all, except that he has grown older and greyer; his manner and disposition have been the same from his student days. Fortunately I was able to visualize this Pershing of West Point time, for one of the General's aides is his nephew, Lieutenant Pershing, who bears the most astonishing resemblance to his distinguished uncle.

After I had been painting an hour or so, the General had to leave to keep an important engagement. He came round, looked at the picture, and said:

"I didn't think you could do it in this length of time and with this light."

Those were practically the only words that passed between the artist and his subject.

The portrait sketch which I painted in November shows a pretty sombre General; yet in this respect, at least, it fairly reflects the Pershing whom I met that afternoon. Still that sitting gave me Pershing in only one of his moods. I found that he had another side, when, in early January, I made an appointment to paint him again. The Pershing whom I now met at the Ogden Mills house in Paris was a very different man from the one whom I had painted at Chaumont. The one whom I met at Headquarters was serious, dignified, pre-occupied, possibly even melancholy; the one whom I painted in Paris was altogether easy and gay. The change was caused, perhaps, by the fact that the weight had lifted from his mind; an American Army was now occupying a part of Germany; the fighting was actually over; and the Allied cause had achieved a splendid and complete success. I came to Paris with the well-known sculptor, "Jo" Davidson, who proposed to make a bust of the General while I was painting him. Our subject kept his appointment to the minute, coming into the room with a rapid, military step, greeting Davidson cordially, and stepping up to me with an outstretched hand and a "Hello, Chase!"

"This room looks like an atelier in the Latin Quarter!" he said, glancing about the beautiful

salon in which Davidson had moved the furniture and arranged the lighting.

"Do you know anything about the Latin Quarter?" I asked.

"Oh, yes, I know about the Academy Julien and the Beaux Arts," the General replied—and to this subject he returned afterward.

Ordinarily a sculptor and a painter would have difficulty in working at the same time; the sculptor prefers to have his subject standing, a painter sitting; a sculptor likewise wishes to have him walk about continually, while the painter prefers a fairly quiet posture. I gave way to Davidson in the main, but I demanded a compromise in the matter of strolling. The General was greatly amused at our argument, and entered completely into its spirit. Davidson agreed that he could sit occasionally, if I would accept an arrangement about the lighting that was not entirely to my advantage. Throughout the sitting, the sculptor and the painter "joshed" each other about their respective arts and the General took part, now supporting one side, now another.

"What good is an art that can show only one side of a man's face at a time? That's only half an art!" said Davidson.

"Sculpture scored one that time!" the General laughed.

Davidson meanwhile was dropping his clay all over the beautiful floor of the Mills salon.

"But see what a dirty business sculpture is!" I retorted.

"Painting got the best of it, then!" said the General, with a perfectly good grin, showing a wonderful set of white teeth.

We soon discovered that General Pershing knew a great deal about art and artists. In a few minutes both Davidson and I felt as though we had met an old friend of our art-student days. We asked our sitter how he happened to know so much about the Latin Quarter.

"Oh, I've been there!" he answered. "I used to know it well."

It seems that, in his early days, while visiting Paris, Pershing had friends among the art students, with whom he spent much time in their favourite haunts. Sitting there on the edge of a lounge, the General gave us many reminiscences of those old days. He described particularly one lively party which he had attended in the Latin Quarter—a story that might have fitted well into the pages of "Trilby."

"How did you stand the ordeal, General?" Davidson asked.

"I did my best to preserve throughout my military composure," he answered with a smile.

I had an impression, indeed, that General Pershing found the three hours we spent with him a pleasant relief from his exacting duties; we talked

of several things, but there was one subject that was not mentioned throughout the sitting—that was the War. As before, he showed no vanity, but he did display considerable interest in the work we were doing. He had the attitude of a man who, if a thing is to be done at all, wants it done well. In one of his many trips to watch the progress of his portrait, I caught him looking, somewhat pensively, at the very grey hair.

“Is it too grey, General?” I asked.

“Not at all,” he answered. “That’s the way it is; paint me just as I am.”

I was reminded of the story of Cromwell, sitting for his portrait. Cromwell had a conspicuous excrescence on his nose.



“Paint me, wart and all!” was his injunction to the artist.

When the picture was finished, General Pershing expressed his satisfaction.

“I think it must be the best of your series,” he said. “I would like some photographs of it.”

Davidson's admirable bust of the general also pleased him greatly.

We lingered for a few moments, talking art and artists, and listening to the comments of Pershing's staff on our work.

When one thinks of the American Army, the two men that come to mind after Pershing are Liggett and Bullard. Bullard represents the student type, and, in fact, looks like a college professor. The face of General Bullard has something of the refinement of Joseph H. Choate; it is distinctly the countenance of a thinker. He has not much colour, but he has plenty of lines of character and his face is a particularly interesting one to paint. General Bullard's every feature really is individual. His nose has a rather curious bend, which is well shown in this particular portrait; it is long and aristocratic. Indeed, General Bullard looks every whit an aristocrat; he has the fine hands of the aristocrat—the thin hand that shows each movement of the fingers. He impresses me as a man who would be sure of every move he makes; he has the appearance almost of infallibility. You feel at once absolute con-



fidence in him; he is precisely the type of man to whom Americans would safely entrust their sons.

American army officers have lived in so many parts of the world that they have become cosmopolitan, and it is almost impossible to locate them definitely by their speech. But General Bullard is an Alabaman, and he talks still in soft Southern accents. I asked him many questions while the portrait was under way; I could not get him to talk about himself, but there was one topic upon which he became animated—that was the American soldier.

“In every army,” he said, “there are two kinds of soldiers: those who do things because they are ordered to, and those who are always looking for things to do. It is the latter kind that leavens any army. And this kind prevails in the American Army to a greater extent than in any ever known.

Liggett and Bullard certainly represent the American Army at its best—Bullard, the Southerner, Liggett, the Northerner; both are men of culture, evidently much given to reading and study. Liggett was possibly a little less reserved, and more chatty and genial, though in both I felt a sense of great personal dignity. Liggett has absolutely no sense of pose. He was keenly interested in the operation of painting; he knew many artists, and asked many questions about them. The one impression you get from contact with Liggett is the sincere, human, affectionate quality of the man;

he is the type of citizen you would like to room with at college.

The subject that General Liggett, like the other Major General, talked most about, was the "man-in-the-ranks."

"He's the one who did it," was the way he summed up the American "doughboy's" part in the War.

Much could be written about the various distinguished and distinguishing characteristics of our general officers, which would increase the pride of the reader in these sound and able men. These are indicative of the kind of things we might enlarge upon: The unceasing vigour and energy of Brigadier General Preston Brown, not a product of West Point, but a Yale graduate, who after the signing of the Armistice was in charge of Advance G. H. Q. at Trier, and who handled the situation there in a way original and convincing; the natural dignity and keen wit of Brigadier General Dennis E. Nolan, tall, lanky, astute, who was the head of G2, which is a synonym for the Intelligence Section of the General Staff,



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Carl Boye
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comprising the Secret Service and the Press. It was under General Nolan that I had the pleasure of operating, and I shall never forget his understanding and interest. The sturdiness of Major General Adelbert Cronkhite, who, if he wore a ruff, might with perfect propriety step into a Franz Hals canvas; the humane vision of Major General McAndrew, Chief of Staff, A. E. F., surely one of the great personages of the War; the efficiency of Brigadier General Avery D. Andrews, Assistant Chief of Staff, who had resigned his commission in the Army to go into business, but at the beginning of the War re-entered the Army with enthusiasm; the bulldog tenacity of Major General William M. Wright, Commander of the First Corps; the Indian-like virtues of Major General Robert L. Howze, whose men call him "Sioux," and of Major General Flagler, who is also known to his men by the same "pet" name; the imperturbability of Major General Charles P. Summerall, who is said to be, of all our generals, the best judge of the merits of his officers. His name will always be associated with that colossally important first day of November, 1918.

I would not fail to make mention of the men who were of especial assistance to me—Brigadier General Eltinge, Assistant Chief of Staff, G. H. Q.; Major General Harbord, Pershing's First Chief of Staff, who later became head of the Service of Supply; Col. Carl Boyd, Aide to General Pershing, whose effectiveness was always apparent, and who,

alas, died in the service; and Col. A. L. Conger, whose keen judgment and kindly attitude meant much to me during my strenuous days—and nights. Also I shall remember with particular pleasure the seven members of the Senior Officers' Mess, at Bitburg, and later at Coblenz, who took me in and gave me good company and good cheer.

I should like to mention with especial regard my intrepid chauffeur, one McQuillin, of Buffalo, a stripling with a heart of oak. His appreciation of art was second only to his ingenuity in "carrying on."

The portraits are life-sized heads painted in oils. The average time required for each was two hours, the studio being sometimes a fine château, sometimes a dugout, sometimes a shack in the devastated area, sometimes a castle on the Moselle or on the Rhine. The painting was done at any hour of the day or night as circumstance permitted, and by any light that was available. Many of the pictures were painted by the light of a candle. I especially remember Major General Summerall, alert, serene, and smartly dressed, as he entertained me while I painted him between midnight and two o'clock in the morning.

All in all, I am filled with a sense of obligation for the opportunity accorded me in the great adventure.

Joseph Cummings Chase

NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 1919

ARMY, CORPS AND DIVISION ASSIGNMENTS

TO NOVEMBER 11, 1918

1st Army, LIGGETT
2nd Army, BULLARD
3rd Army, DICKMAN

<i>1st Corps,</i>	LIGGETT, DICKMAN,	January 20—October 11. October 12.
<i>2nd Corps,</i>	READ,	June 12.
<i>3rd Corps,</i>	WRIGHT, BULLARD, HINES,	June 17—July 11. July 14—October 11. October 12.
<i>4th Corps,</i>	DICKMAN, MUIR,	August 18—October 11. October 12.
<i>5th Corps,</i>	WRIGHT, CAMERON, SUMMERALL,	July 10—August 18. August 21—October 11. October 18.
<i>6th Corps,</i>	BUNDY, BALLOU, MENOHER,	August 27—September 12. October 23—November 9. November 10 to 11.
<i>7th Corps,</i>	WRIGHT, BUNDY,	August 22—September 4. September 13—October 24.

<i>1st Division,</i>	SIBERT,	October 25—December 12, 1917.
	BULLARD,	December 13, 1917—June 30, 1918.
	SUMMERALL,	July 1—July 6.
	BULLARD,	July 7—July 17.
	SUMMERALL,	July 20—October 11.
	BAMFORD,	October 12—October 24.
	PARKER,	October 25.

ARMY, CORPS AND DIVISION ASSIGNMENTS

<i>2nd Division,</i>	BUNDY, HARBORD, BUNDY, HARBORD, LEJEUNE,	October 25, 1917—June 30, 1918. July 1—July 5. July 6—July 19. July 20—August 2. August 3.
<i>3rd Division,</i>	DICKMAN, SLADEN, BUCK, BROWN,	March 30, 1917—August 23, 1918. August 24—August 30. <i>Division in reserve</i> August 31—October 17. October 18—
<i>4th Division,</i>	CAMERON, POORE, HINES, CAMERON, POORE, HERSEY,	May 25—August 23, 1918. August 24—August 30. <i>Division in reserve</i> August 31—October 11. October 12—October 24. October 23—October 30. <i>Division in reserve</i> October 31—
<i>5th Division,</i>	McMAHON, ELY,	April 9—October 17, 1918. October 18—
<i>6th Division,</i>	ERWIN, GORDON,	July 18—July 31, 1918. <i>Division not in line</i> August 1—
<i>7th Division,</i>	BARTH, WAHL, WITTENMYER,	August 17 — October 24, 1918. October 25—October 26. October 27—
<i>26th Division,</i>	EDWARDS, BAMFORD, HALE,	December 8, 1917—Octo- ber 24, 1918. October 25—
<i>27th Division,</i>	O'RYAN,	May 25.
<i>28th Division,</i>	MUIR, HAY,	May 18—October 25, 1918. October 26—

ARMY, CORPS AND DIVISION ASSIGNMENTS

<i>29th Division</i> , MORTON,	July 6, 1918.
<i>30th Division</i> , READ,	May 24—June 28, 1918.
LEWIS,	<i>Division not in line</i> June 25—July 5.
FAISON,	<i>Division not in line</i> July 6—July 20.
LEWIS,	July 21—
<i>32nd Division</i> , HAAN,	February 16, 1918.
<i>33rd Division</i> , BELL,	May 25, 1918.
<i>35th Division</i> , WRIGHT,	May 4—June 21, 1918.
McCLURE,	<i>Division not in line</i> June 22—June 28
TRAUB,	<i>Division not in line</i> June 29—July 5.
McCLURE,	July 6—July 19.
TRAUB,	July 20—
<i>36th Division</i> , SMITH,	August 3, 1918.
<i>37th Division</i> , FARNSWORTH,	July 6, 1918.
<i>42nd Division</i> , MENOHER,	November 1, 1917 — No-
RHODES,	vember 4, 1918.
MACARTHUR,	November 5—
	November 10—
<i>77th Division</i> , JOHNSON,	April 19—May 25, 1918.
DUNCAN,	<i>Division not in line</i> May 26—August 23.
JOHNSON,	August 24—September 6.
ALEXANDER,	September 7—
<i>78th Division</i> , McRAE,	May 25, 1918.
<i>79th Division</i> , KUHN,	July 28, 1918.
<i>80th Division</i> , CRONKHITE,	June 22, 1918.
<i>81st Division</i> , BAILEY,	September 7, 1918.

ARMY, CORPS AND DIVISION ASSIGNMENTS

<i>82nd Division,</i>	BURNHAM, DUNCAN,	May 17—October 14, 1918. October 15—
<i>88th Division,</i>	BEACH, WEIGEL,	October 16—November 4, 1918. November 5—
<i>89th Division,</i>	WINN, WRIGHT,	July 13—September 30, 1918. October 1—
<i>90th Division,</i>	ALLEN,	July 6, 1918.
<i>91st Division,</i>	JOHNSTON,	August 31, 1918.
<i>92nd Division,</i>	BALLOU,	July 6, 1918.

NOTE.—The twenty-nine Divisions here represented are known
as The Combat Divisions.

THE THIRTEEN MAJOR OPERATIONS

AS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED IN GENERAL ORDERS,
NUMBER 83, JUNE 30, 1919.

a. Cambrai.—Between 12th of May and 4th of December, 1917.

b. Somme, defensive.—Between 21st of March and 6th of April, 1918.

c. Lys.—Between 9th of April and 27th of April, 1918.

d. Aisne.—On the Chemin des Dames and northeast of Rheims between 27th of May and 5th of June, 1918.

e. Montdidier-Noyon.—Between 9th of June and 13th of June, 1918.

f. Champagne-Marne.—Between 15th of July and 18th of July, 1918.

g. Aisne-Marne.—Between 18th of July and 6th of August, 1918.

h. Somme, offensive.—Between 8th of August and 11th of November, 1918.

i. Oise-Aisne.—Between 18th of August and 11th of November, 1918.

j. Ypres-Lys.—Between 19th of August and 11th of November, 1918.

k. St. Mihiel.—Between 12th of September and 16th of September, 1918.

l. Meuse-Argonne.—Between 26th of September and 11th of November, 1918.

m. Vittorio-Veneto.—Between 24th of October and 4th of November, 1918.

AMERICAN MILITARY DECORATIONS

THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR is the highest honor obtainable by an American soldier. Established by Congress, July 12, 1862.

The award of the Medal of Honor is confined to officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the American Army whose action complies with the following tests: "(a) who have performed IN ACTION deeds of most distinguished bravery and self-sacrifice; (b) above and beyond the call of duty; (c) so conspicuous as to clearly distinguish them for gallantry and intrepidity above their comrades; (d) which involve risk of life or the performance of more than ordinary hazardous service; (e) the omission of which would not justly subject a person to censure for shortcoming or failure in the performance of duty." It is the only American honor worn as a neck decoration on occasions of ceremony.

The Distinguished Service Cross and the Distinguished Service Medal were created by an act of Congress, July 9, 1918. Both are worn as military medals.

The DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS is awarded to those who distinguished themselves by "extraordinary heroism in action" (which does not justify the award of the Medal of Honor).

The DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL is awarded "to those who in positions of great responsibility have conferred distinguished service upon their country through the Military Establishment and in association with it."

NOTE.—Reproductions of these decorations appear on the end-sheets of this book.

SOLDIERS ALL

BRIGADIER GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

Arrived in France, October 29, 1917, with rank of Colonel.

Promoted to Brigadier General, June 26, 1918.

Assignments:

Chief of Staff, 42nd Division;

Commanded 84th Infantry Brigade, 42nd Division, August 6th;

Commanded 42nd Division, November 10th;

Commanded 84th Infantry Brigade, 42nd Division, November 23rd.

Born: Arkansas, January 26, 1880.

Distinguished Service Cross.

"When Company D, 168th Infantry, was under severe attack in the salient du Feys, France, he voluntarily joined it, upon finding that he could do so without interfering with his normal duties, and by his coolness and conspicuous courage aided materially in its success.

An oak-leaf cluster is awarded Gen. MacArthur for the following acts of distinguished service: As brigade commander Gen. MacArthur personally led his men and by the skilful maneuvering of his brigade made possible the capture of Hills 288, 242, and the Côte-de-Châtillon, France, October 14, 15, and 16, 1918. He displayed indomitable resolution and great courage in rallying broken lines and in re-forming attacks, thereby making victory possible. On a field where courage was the rule, his courage was the dominant feature." G. O. 27 (February 17, 1919).

Distinguished Service Medal.

"For exceptionally meritorious and distin-

guished services. He served with credit as chief of staff of the 42nd Division in the operations at Chalons and at the Château-Thierry salient. In command of the 84th Infantry Brigade he showed himself to be a brilliant commander of skill and judgment. Later he served with distinction as commanding general of the 42d Division." G. O. 59 (May 3, 1919).





Mac Arthur

E. J. MOORE, Master Signal Electrician,
Company C, 314th Field Signal Battalion,
89th Division.

In charge of wire laying and maintenance detail, under violent shell-fire, on November 4 and 5, 1918. Moore established and maintained a line of communication to the advanced message center, Beauclair. He worked incessantly all day and all night, climbing trees and poles under extremely heavy shell-fire, putting the wire up and mending breaks. On November 5 he aided in extending and maintaining this line to the assaulting battalion of the 355th Infantry, between Beauclair and Lauencille. Again, on the night of November 10 and the morning of November 11, Moore rendered invaluable aid to the 356 Infantry in Pouilly, extending a telephone line to them and thence to La Pignepp Farm. Although shell fragments tore through his gas mask and the air was full of flying shell-fire, he showed utter disregard of personal safety, setting a fine example of courage and devotion to duty. So says his citation for the Distinguished Service Cross.



MICHAEL B. ELLIS, Sergeant,
Company C, 28th Infantry,
1st Division.

Private Ellis showed unusual courage in carrying supplies and in attacking "strong points" at Breuil, Pleissy, and Berzy-le-Sec, July 19-22, 1918. In the attack southwest of Soissons this man Ellis, alone, worked in behind the enemy line, capturing a German Company Commander and his Lieutenant. At the point of his bayonet he ordered these officers to lead him to their dugouts, where enemy troops were, and drove back to our lines not fewer than fifty prisoners. This won for him a citation.

Sergeant Ellis was also awarded the Medal of Honor (in G. O. 74) "For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty in action with the enemy near Exermont, October 5, 1918. During the entire day's engagement he operated far in advance of the first wave of his company, voluntarily undertaking most dangerous missions and single-handed attacking and reducing machine-gun nests. Flanking one emplacement, he killed 2 of the enemy with rifle fire and captured 17 others. Later he, single-handed, advanced under heavy fire and captured 27 prisoners, including 2 officers and 6 machine guns, which had been holding up the advance of the company. The captured officers indicated the locations of 4 other machine-guns, and he in turn captured these, together with their crews, at all times showing marked heroism and fearlessness."

Medal of Honor.



BRIGADIER GENERAL PRESTON BROWN

Arrived in France, August, 1917, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Promotions:

Colonel, February 6, 1918;

Brigadier General, August 16.

Assignments:

Chief of Staff, 82nd Division, August 25, 1917;

Chief of Staff, 2nd Division, April 5, 1918;

Chief of Staff, 4th Army Corps, September 19, 1918;

Commanded 3rd Division in the Meuse-Argonne, October 18, 1918;

Assistant Chief of Staff, Advance G. H. Q., Germany.

Born: Kentucky, January 2, 1872.

Distinguished Service Medal.

“For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As Chief of Staff of the Second Division he directed the details of the battles near Château-Thierry, Soissons, and at the St. Mihiel salient with great credit. Later, in command of the Third Division in the Argonne-Meuse offensive, at a most critical time, by his splendid judgment and energetic action, his division was able to carry to a successful conclusion the operations at Clairs Chênes and at Hill 294.” G. O. 12 (January 17, 1919).



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Chase
1918
TRIER

F. M. WILLIAMS, Major,
Machine Gun Battalion,
82nd Division.

After many years' experience as a cowboy, Williams became a member of Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show. His "stunt" in the show was shooting glass balls and riding "bad" horses. Whenever his leg was broken he played in the band until the break mended. When the United States went to war Williams entered training camp and was graduated a lieutenant. He went overseas with a machine-gun outfit.

On October 11, 1918, Williams (then Captain) was shot through the neck by a sniper. He tied his handkerchief around the wounds at the front and back of the neck and the wounds were never treated. He stayed continuously in the line. On October 15th—four days later—at about 4 A.M., he received orders to proceed to Hill 182, which is just north of St. Juvin. He sent runners to notify his platoon commanders to move at once. Taking one runner, he started toward Hill 182. Having reached the hill and found everything quiet, he sent his runner back to guide the company in, while he remained on the hill reconnoitering for machine-gun positions. In the early morning haze he saw a party of five Germans with an American prisoner. He at first thought that the American had five German prisoners and sauntered leisurely toward the group. At about twenty feet the American prisoner shouted for help and one of the Boches raised his rifle to his shoulder. Capt. Williams pulled his pistol and dropped this German. At the same time the second one of the enemy aimed his rifle at the American prisoner, who had fallen to the ground and was engaged in an attempt to load his revolver. The second shot from Williams' pistol brought down this second of the enemy. The third

German, whose position was slightly to the rear of Williams, with his rifle clubbed Capt. Williams, the blow glancing off the side of his head, his left shoulder, and striking his right hand which was holding his pistol. The Captain did not let go his pistol, but with his left hand grasped the German's rifle, wrestling for possession of it. At this juncture, the second German started to get up from the ground where he had fallen and Williams, wrestling for possession of the rifle of the third German, again fired with his revolver at the second German, this time putting him out of business. He then turned his entire attention to the third German, with whom he was grappling, and shot him through the Adam's apple. The man went down, leaving his rifle in the Captain's left hand. The fourth German had started to return to the fight, but turned again and ran. The fifth German continued to hold his hands in the air and Capt. Williams, dropping to his knee, brought down the fleeing man with the German rifle, at a distance of some 75 yards. The fifth German was then the Captain's prisoner; the other four were dead. Williams had just begun to dress the wound of his new American friend, when a big skirmish line of Boches came up over the hill from the north. He still had the Boche rifle and with it he killed the leader of this skirmish line, at a distance of about 200 yards. One of the sorrows of the Captain's life is that his German prisoner jumped into the woods and got away. The wounded American was by this time hurrying back to his own lines and the Captain ran back to the spot where his company was due to arrive and met his men with their machine-guns, coming up. He rushed them to the top of the hill in time to stop the general counter-attack on the town of St. Juvin. They held this position without outside assistance

To my
William

Joseph
Cummings
Chase
1919



from six o'clock on the 15th until two A.M. on the 16th—about 20 hours—capturing 32 prisoners and inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. Later in the day his company went over the top seven times in succession with the assault battalions, with the result that when he came out of the line he had left one officer and 25 men of his original company, which numbered 6 officers and 183 men. Capt. Williams included in his report this remark: "It sure was a good bunch of men."

Distinguished Service Cross.

Italian War Cross of Merit.

JOHN F. NUGENT, Sergeant,
165th Infantry, 83rd Brigade,
42nd Division.

Dispatch Rider (Horse or Motorcycle)

For keeping liaison work under very heavy bombardment, as well as performing first aid work and bringing food to men in the front lines, he was recommended for the Distinguished Service Cross for three days' fighting—July 30, 31 and August 1, 1918, in the Château-Thierry district.

John F.
Nugent



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1919

MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM G. HAAN

Arrived in France, March 4, 1918.

Assignments:

Commanded 32nd Division, February 16, 1918;

Commanded 8th Army Corps, ⁴October 23;

Commanded 32nd Division, November 6;

Commanded 7th Army Corps, November 18.

Born: Indiana, October 4, 1863.

Distinguished Service Medal.

“For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. This officer, in command of the Thirty-second Division, took a prominent part in the Argonne-Meuse offensive and in the brilliant and successful attack against the Côte Dame Marie, covering several days, which deprived the enemy of the key point of the position. His clear conception of the tactical situations involved showed him to be a military leader of superior order.” G. O. 12 (January 17, 1919).



BUDIE PITMAN, Private,
Company M, 18th Infantry,
1st Division.

Private Pitman was a dispatch bearer. Gassed and suffering severely from shell shock he continued carrying messages at the front line through violent barrage. He was cited March 16, 1918. His commander selected him as the representative enlisted man of his command because of his initiative, bravery and speed. Private Budie Pitman says he wouldn't have missed it for a million dollars, but that five million would not induce him to do it again—unless we have another war.

Budie Petruan



GENERAL TASKER H. BLISS

Chief of the American Section of the Supreme War Council.

Born: Pennsylvania, December 31, 1853.

Distinguished Service Medal.

“For his most exceptional services as Assistant Chief of Staff, acting Chief of Staff, and Chief of Staff of the United States Army, in which important positions his administrative ability and professional attainments were of great value to our armies. As chief of the American section of the Supreme War Council he has taken an important part in the shaping of the policies that have brought victory to our cause.” G. O. 136 (December 20, 1918).



Tasker H. Bliss

LIEUTENANT GENERAL HUNTER LIGGETT

Arrived in France, October 5, 1917, with rank of
Major General.

Promoted to Lieutenant General, October 16, 1918.

Assignments:

Commanded 41st Division;

Commanded 1st Army Corps, January 20, 1918;

Commanded 1st Army, October 12, 1918;

Later commanded 3rd Army, Army of Occupation.

Born: Pennsylvania, March 21, 1857.

Distinguished Service Medal.

“For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services as commander of the First Army of the American Expeditionary Forces. He commanded the First Corps and perfected its organization under difficult conditions of early service in France. Engaged in active operations in reduction of the Marne salient and of the St. Mihiel salient, and participated in the actions in the Forest of Argonne. In command of First Army when German resistance was shattered west of the Meuse.”
G. O. 136 (December 20, 1918).



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H. L. L. L.

MAJOR GENERAL JOSEPH E. KUHN

Arrived in France, July 13, 1918.

Commanded 79th Division, July 28, 1918.

Engagements:

Meuse-Argonne (twice in line on offensive sectors and
once on defensive sector).

Born: Kansas, June 14, 1864.





Joseph E. Keenan

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J. E. Keenan
Chas.
1919
SQUALLY

MAJOR GENERAL CHARLES H. MARTIN

Arrived in France, September 24, 1918.

Assignments:

Commanded 86th Division;

Commanded 92nd Division, November 16;

Commanded 90th Division, December 30, Army of Occupation.

Born: Illinois, October 1, 1863.

Distinguished Service Medal.

"For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As commander of the 90th Division during the greater part of its service with the Army of Occupation, by his ceaseless energy he performed his duties with the utmost efficiency, giving the closest personal supervision to the training, discipline and equipment of his division. His brilliant professional attainments and steadfast devotion to duty were reflected in the high standards maintained throughout the organizations under his command, rendering important services to the American Expeditionary Forces."





C. H. Martin -

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VASSAR
CUMMINGS
CHASE
1919
BERNCASTEL

HARRY J. ADAMS, Sergeant,
Company K, 353rd Infantry,
89th Division.

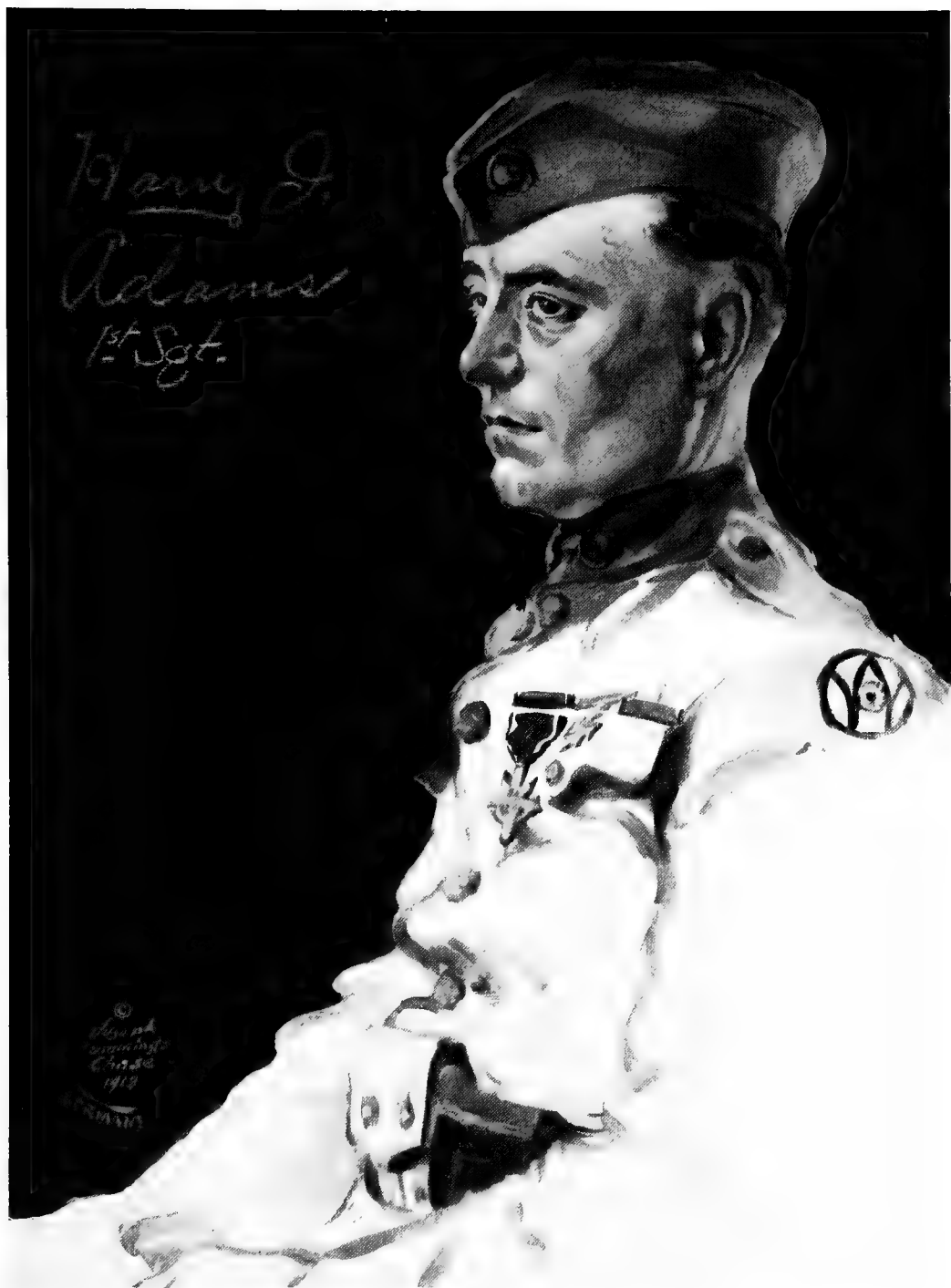
Adams is the American hunter who bagged the largest number of German game.

On September 12, 1918, after the town of Bouillonville had been shelled Sergeant Adams was ordered by his Lieutenant to enter the town and bring back a prisoner. Rushing into the town at double quick, Adams spotted a German soldier and chased him into a little stone house. The Boche fastened the door in Adams' face. Sergeant Adams had but two shots left in his automatic. He fired them both through the door and ordered the Boche to surrender. The Boche came—and after him one Lieutenant Colonel, eighteen Staff Officers and three hundred and fifty-five soldiers—a total of three hundred and seventy-five. For this he received the Croix de Guerre and later the Distinguished Service Cross.

It is reported that when Sergeant Adams turned over his prisoners to his Battalion Headquarters the instincts of a filing clerk caused him to insist upon a written receipt for his three hundred and seventy-five.

Sergeant Adams' citation for the Distinguished Service Cross mentioned the number of his prisoners as "approximately three hundred" while the specific statement as above was given in connection with his award of the Croix de Guerre.

Harry J.
Adams
1st Sgt.



CHARLES CAMERON, Private,

Company B, 3rd Machine Gun Battalion,

1st Division.

“For extraordinary heroism in action near Soissons, July 19, 1918.”

When the Infantry, of which this youngster was a part, was held up by a trench occupied by Germans, he voluntarily ran around the end of the trench, like a football player, to its rear, facing the American fire. He fired into the trench, killing at least one of the enemy and frightening the Germans into the belief that they were “surrounded.” They surrendered in a panic, and were taken prisoners by Private Cameron.

Distinguished Service Cross.

©
MONTABOUR
1919

Charles
Cameron



MAJOR GENERAL JOSEPH T. DICKMAN

Arrived in France, March 14, 1918.

Assignments:

Commanded 3rd Division, March 30, 1917;

Commanded 4th Army Corps, August 18, 1918;

Commanded 1st Army Corps, October 12, 1918;

Commanded 3rd Army (Army of Occupation).

Born: Ohio, October 6, 1857.

Distinguished Service Medal.

“For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services as commander of the Third Army, American Expeditionary Forces. Commanded the Third Division and contributed in large measure to success in hurling back the final German general attack commencing July 14, 1918. He participated in offensive northward to Vesle River; commanded successively the First Army Corps and the Third Army Corps in the Argonne Forest operation. In command of Third Army of occupation at Coblenz, Germany.”
G. O. 136 (December 20, 1918).



MAJOR GENERAL ROBERT L. HOWZE

Arrived in France, September 28, 1918.

Assignments:

Commanded 38th Division;

Temporarily assigned to 78th Division;

Commanded 3rd Division, Army of Occupation.

Engagements:

Meuse-Argonne.

Born: Texas, August 22, 1864.

Distinguished Service Medal. G. O. 89.





Reuben H. H. H. H.

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115
INTERNAU

ALVIN C. YORK, Sergeant,
Company G, 328th Infantry,
82nd Division.

Major General Duncan said, "The exploit of this tall, raw-boned, Tennessee mountaineer, with a red face and red hair, is the most remarkable I have heard of in the whole war." He is a drafted man. He "got religion" previous to the war. Although he had toted a gun ever since he could carry one, and was an excellent squirrel shot, he had then a fixed conviction that it was wrong to kill. However, he did not resist the draft and in fact he became a very excellent corporal. Captain Danforth, of his company, took an interest in the boy and as a result of the Captain's use of scriptural quotations, York was convinced of the righteousness of the war and decided to fight.

On the morning of the 8th of October, 1918, he was sent out with a combat group, in charge of a sergeant, to put certain enemy machine-guns out of action. The group came under the fire of a Hun machine-gun nest and the sergeant in command and all the members of the party were killed outright or mortally wounded, except Corporal York and seven men. Corporal York assumed command, the party proceeded, charged the machine-gun nest, captured it and took several prisoners. The little party then advanced until they came under the fire of a line of thirty-five enemy machine-guns. In a moment York was fighting a battle alone against the thirty-five machine-guns. In fact, he out-fought the machine-gun battalion with his rifle and automatic pistol. He killed twenty of the Germans, captured one hundred and thirty-two prisoners, including a major and three lieutenants, put the thirty-five machine-guns out of business, and thereby broke up an entire battalion

which was about to counter-attack against the Americans on Hill 223, in the Argonne section, near Château-Thierry.

Corporal York delivered his prisoners to the nearest battalion headquarters, which was not his own, and at his own headquarters he made no mention of his part in the affair. It was only by accident that the story came to his own commander from an adjacent battalion. The facts were then verified and for this action York received the Distinguished Service Cross and later the Congressional Medal of Honor. The artist asked Corporal York if he were married. "No," he answered slowly, with his Southern drawl, "I was always a kind of a mommer's boy."

"I certify that I personally counted the prisoners reported to the P. C. of the 2nd Battalion, 328th Infantry, by Corporal Alvin C. York, Company G, 328th Infantry, on October 8, 1918, and found them to be one hundred and thirty-two in number.

Joseph A. Woods, 1st Lieutenant,
Assistant Division Inspector."



Alvan C. York

GEORGE E. BURR, Sergeant, First Class,
Company C, 107th Field Signal Battalion,
32nd Division.

“For extraordinary heroism in action near Cierges,
August 2, 1918.”

Sergeant Burr, in charge of a detachment, strung wire far in advance of the front lines, working through heavy artillery fire, to the point where the regimental post of command was to be situated, one hundred yards from the enemy line. When he was ordered to leave one man at the instrument while the rest of the detachment returned to the rear, Sergeant Burr selected himself and remained alone in this dangerous position. The men of his detachment say his smile “never came off.”

George &
Burr



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CHASE
1915
DIERDORF

MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE B. DUNCAN

Arrived in France, June, 1917, with rank of Colonel.

Promotions:

Brigadier General, August 5, 1917;

Major General, April 12, 1918.

Assignments:

Colonel, 26th Infantry, 1st Division;

Commanded 1st Brigade, 1st Division, August 5, 1917;

Commanded 77th Division, May 26, 1918;

Commanded 82nd Division, October 15, 1918.

Born: Kentucky, October 10, 1861.

Distinguished Service Medal.

“For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. Arriving in France with the first contingent of American troops, he commanded in turn a regiment, brigade, and division with conspicuous success. In the command of the Seventy-seventh Division, in the Baccarat sector, his sound military judgment, energy, and resolution were important factors in the successes gained. Later, in command of the Eighty-second Division, in the Argonne-Meuse offensive, he proved himself a brilliant leader, with great force and energy.” G. O. 12 (January 17, 1919).



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Chase
1919
BAR-SUR-AUBE

G. D. Duncan

PATRICK WALSH, Sergeant,
Company I, 18th Infantry,
1st Division.

Pat—you know it's Pat—has done thirty-one years of service in the U. S. Regular Army. He is the kind of sergeant upon whom the training and discipline of the Army depend. When we went into the war he was given a chance to retire with pension, having served his full time, but Walsh preferred to go overseas after more medals—and won them, too—the Distinguished Service Cross and the Croix de Guerre with Palm. In a brilliant manner he captured a nest of enemy machine-guns that was doing particular damage to his unit. General Pershing's congratulations were conveyed to Sergeant Walsh through the First Division Headquarters March 5, 1918.

According to his citation in General Orders 126, "He voluntarily followed his company commander to the first line through a severe barrage, and when the captain was killed, he assumed command of a group on his own initiative, attacked a superior force of the enemy and inflicted heavy losses upon them."



Patrick Walsh

MAJOR GENERAL EDWARD F. McGLACHLIN

Arrived in France, March 4, 1918, with rank of
Brigadier General.

Promoted to Major General, April 12, 1918.

Born: Wisconsin, June 9, 1868.

Distinguished Service Medal.

“For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As commander of the Artillery of the First Army in its organization and subsequent operations he solved the difficult problems involved with rare military judgment. In the St. Mihiel and Argonne-Meuse offensives his qualities as a leader were demonstrated by the effective employment of Artillery that was planned and conducted under his direction. He later commanded with great ability and success the First Infantry Division of the American Expeditionary Forces.” G. O. 12 (January 17, 1919).



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Carmichael
Chase
1918
MONTBAUR

Edward W. Karlin

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN L. HINES

Arrived in France, June 13, 1917, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Promotions:

Colonel, August 5, 1917;

Brigadier General, April 12, 1918;

Major General, August 8, 1918.

Assignments:

Commanded 16th Infantry;

Commanded 1st Infantry Brigade, 1st Division, May 5, 1918;

Commanded 4th Division, August 31, 1918;

Commanded 3rd Army Corps, October 12, 1918.

Born: West Virginia, May 21, 1868.

Distinguished Service Medal.

“For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services as regimental, brigade, division, and corps commander. He displayed marked ability in each of the important duties with which he was intrusted and exhibited in the operations near Montdidier and Soissons and in the St. Mihiel and Argonne-Meuse offensives his high attainments as a soldier and a commander.” G. O. 12 (January 17, 1919).



BRIGADIER GENERAL WALTER D. McCaw

Arrived in France, March 7, 1918, with rank of Colonel.

Promoted to Brigadier General;

Surgeon General, A. E. F.

Born: Virginia, February 10, 1863.

Distinguished Service Medal.

“For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. His counsel and advice in the earlier stages of the operations of the American Expeditionary Forces were of particular benefit to the effective work of the Medical Department. As chief surgeon of the American Expeditionary Forces, in the later operations in the field, he maintained the splendid efficiency of that department at a critical time and solved each new problem presented with wisdom and marked ability.”

G. O. 12 (January 17, 1919).



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1915
FRANCE

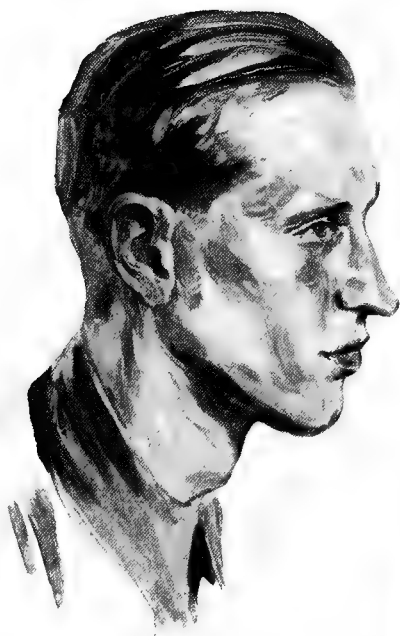
Walter D. M. Law

ALAN LOUIS EGGERS, Sergeant,
Machine Gun Company, 107th Infantry,
27th Division.

JOHN CRIDLAND LATHAM, Sergeant,
Machine Gun Company, 107th Infantry,
27th Division.

“Sergeant Alan Louis Eggers, Sergeant John Cridland Latham and Corporal Thomas E. O’Shea, Machine Gun Company, 107th Infantry—For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty, in action with the enemy near Le Catelet, September 29, 1918. Becoming separated from their platoon during a smoke barrage, Sergeants John Cridland Latham, Alan Louis Eggers and Corporal Thomas E. O’Shea took cover in a shell hole well within the enemy’s lines. Upon hearing a call for help from an American tank, which had become disabled thirty yards from them, the three men left their shelter and started toward the tank, under heavy fire from German machine-guns and trench mortars. In crossing the fire-swept area Corporal O’Shea was mortally wounded, but his companions, undeterred, proceeded to the tank, rescued a wounded officer and two men and assisted them to cover in a nearby trench. Sergeants Latham and Eggers then returned to the tank in the face of violent fire, dismounted a Hotchkiss gun and took it back to where the wounded men were, all day keeping off the enemy by effective use of the gun, and later bringing it, with the wounded men, back to our lines under cover of darkness.”

Medal of Honor.



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C. Latham
1944

Chas. L. Eggers



John C. Latham

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Joseph
C. Latham
1944

MAURICE N. HOWE, Captain,
167th Infantry,
42nd Division.

"Captain Maurice N. Howe, 167th Infantry, led the most brilliant raid ever accomplished by this division. In September, 1918, immediately after the lines had stabilized, following the St. Mihiel Offensive, the 84th Infantry Brigade of the 42nd Division held the most northerly part of the line (as part of the plan of operation preliminary to the Verdun Offensive) and was directed to take prisoners. A simultaneous raid with artillery preparation was planned for five o'clock in the morning for both the 167th and 168th Infantry. The former regiment was to raid Haumont, then known to be held by a Jaeger Battalion and the latter regiment was to clean out Marimbois Farm. Captain Howe planned and executed the raid of the 167th Infantry, commanding his entire company. Under cover of the artillery preparation, he pushed his company to the immediate outskirts of Haumont on which the artillery was firing, and the moment the artillery lifted, he led his company at full speed around and through the town from the south and when he reached the north limit of the town, turned and struck back for his lines, killing or gathering in all Germans that were encountered—a total of twenty-nine prisoners. While the town was being mopped up, Captain Howe maintained his command at the church and after the last man of his company had left, followed the raiding party out so as to make sure that no (wounded or) unwounded Americans were left within the enemy lines. He then returned to our lines. The total elapsed time of the raid, including artillery preparation, was fifty-three minutes. Forty per cent of the outpost company of a well known Jaeger Battalion was taken

prisoner, and due to Captain Howe's daring and masterly leadership, the total American casualties were one wounded."

(Signed) WOLF, *Chief-of-Staff*,
167th Infantry.

CITATION:

"For extraordinary heroism in action near Haumont, France, on September 22, 1918.

"Captain Howe commanded an early morning raid on the town of Haumont and not only executed the raid successfully, but returned alone a second time, to be sure that none of his men had been left wounded. He inflicted severe losses on the enemy and took seventeen prisoners."

Distinguished Service Cross.

Chevalier, Ordre Leopold I.



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Chase
1918
SIN 216 1/2 R

Blair N. Howe

LIEUTENANT GENERAL ROBERT L. BULLARD

Arrived in France, June 28, 1917, with rank of
Brigadier General.

Promotions:

Major General, August 5, 1917;

Lieutenant General, October 16, 1918.

Assignments:

Commanded First Division, December 13, 1917;

Commanded First Corps, January 20, 1918;

Commanded Second Army, October, 1918.

Born: Alabama, January 15, 1861.

Distinguished Service Medal.

“For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services as commander of the Second Army of the American Expeditionary Forces. In the course of this war he commanded in turn the first American division to take its place in the front lines in France, the Third Corps, and the Second Army. He participated in operations in reduction of the Marne salient and in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. He was in command of the Second Army when the German resistance west of the Meuse was shattered.” G. O. 136 (December 20, 1918).



FRED C. STEIN, Corporal,
Company F, 125th Infantry,
32nd Division.

"For extraordinary heroism in action near Romagne,
October 9, 1918.

"Corporal Stein charged and captured a strong
enemy machine-gun nest and immediately turned the
gun on the enemy. He was twice wounded while
changing the position of the gun, but continued to
operate it under heavy shell and machine-gun fire
until he received a third wound, in the arm, which
made it impossible for him to further operate the
gun."

Distinguished Service Cross.



Fred B. Stein

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1914
SIN 716

JAMES B. LEPLEY, Sergeant,
Company M, 168th Infantry,
42nd Division.

On July 28th, near Sergy, he led his platoon forward in the face of heavy machine-gun fire, and in spite of being wounded, captured six machine-guns and thirteen prisoners from the Prussian Guards.

Near Souain, to the northeast of Chalons-sur-Marne, on the night of July 14, 1918, Sergeant Lepley left his trench and returned to the woods, through a smothering fire of gas, high explosives and shrapnel, to search for two men of his platoon who were missing. He found them lost in the woods and guided them safely back to the platoon.

Distinguished Service Cross.



JAMES A. MEISSNER, Major,
Air Service, Pilot,
147th Aero Squadron.

“For extraordinary heroism in action in the Toul sector May 2, 1918.”

This was while Meissner, then a lieutenant, was attached to the 94th Aero Squadron. This engagement was with a German Albatross Scout—the first enemy plane he had seen in the air. He was flying a Nieuport and in the combat the entering wedge and upper surface of fabric were torn away from the wing of his plane and he was subjected to heavy fire from anti-aircraft batteries, but by a skilful operation and cool judgment, he succeeded in making a landing within the American lines. A Bronze Oak Leaf was awarded Meissner, then Captain, for each of the following acts of heroism in action:

On May 30, 1918, he attacked two enemy planes at an altitude of 4500 meters, and after a sharp engagement shot one down in flames and forced the other back into its own territory. One of his wings was again torn as before, but he was able to land safely on the home field. His third victory was in combat with a Boche Observation Plane over Eply, June 5th. This after a long chase. His fourth victory was in combat with another Boche Observation Plane, June 13th, over Thiacourt.

July 24th he was assigned to command the 147th Aero Squadron (this when he was 21 years old). August 1st, aided by Lieutenant Brotherton, in a fight against six Fokker Scouts, he won his fifth victory. During the St. Mihiel Drive and the Argonne Drive, he operated from the Rembercourt Field, doing low patrols from 100 to 1500 feet high and specializing in attacks on enemy observation balloons at dawn and sunset. His sixth victory was in combat



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1917

with an observation plane over Nantillois in conjunction with Lieutenant O'Niel, on October 10th. October 28th he shot down an observation balloon east of Dun-sur-Meuse at dawn. October 29th he won a victory over an observation plane (Rumpler) at Buzancy.

Total combats, about 20. Promoted to Major October 4, 1918.

Distinguished Service Cross and four Bronze Oak Leaves.

DAVID BINKLEY, Sergeant.

Company I, 168th Infantry,
42nd Division.

"For extraordinary heroism in action at Hill 212, near Sergy, northeast of Château-Thierry, July 18, 1918.

"Private Binkley sought and obtained permission to go out in front of our lines and recover his corporal who was lying severely wounded in the open." He crossed an open area that was swept for more than fifty yards by enemy machine guns. While the enemy fire was directed at him he reached his corporal, picked him up and carried him in his arms safely back into our lines. Later he was wounded but refused to go to the aid station until his company had won its objective.

Distinguished Service Cross.



MAJOR GENERAL ROBERT ALEXANDER

Arrived in France, November, 1917, with rank of Colonel.

Promotions:

Brigadier General, December 17, 1917;

Major General, August 8, 1918.

Assignments:

Inspector General, Lines of Communication, November 23, 1917;

Commanding 41st (1st Depot) Division, February 13, 1918;

Commanding 63rd Infantry Brigade, August 3;

Commanding 77th Division, September 7.

Born: Maryland, October 12, 1863.

Distinguished Service Cross.

“For extraordinary heroism in action near Grand-Pré, France, October 11, 1918. During the advance in the Argonne Forest, and at a time when his forces were fatigued by the stress of battle and a long period of active front-line service, Major General Alexander visited the units in the front line, cheering and encouraging them to greater efforts. Unmindful of the severe fire to which he was subjected, he continued until he had inspected each group, his utter disregard of danger and inspiring example resulting in the crossing of the Aire and the capture of Grand-Pré and St. Juvin.”
G. O. 35 (March 8, 1919).





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MAJOR GENERAL HENRY T. ALLEN

Arrived in France, June 22, 1918;

Organized, trained, and fought 90th Division;

Later organized and commanded 8th Army Corps.

Born: Kentucky, April 13, 1859.

Distinguished Service Medal.

“For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. In command of the Ninth Division. He had the most important position of conducting the right flank at the St. Mihiel salient. The brilliant success there gained and later repeated in the Argonne-Meuse offensive showed him to be an officer of splendid judgment, high attainments, and excellent leadership. Later he commanded the Eighth Army Corps with skill and judgment.”
G. O. 12 (January 17, 1919).



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Chase
1911
B. F. T. J. J. J.

Henry T. Allen

MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE BELL, Jr.

Arrived in France, May 24, 1918;

Commanded the 33rd Division, May 25, 1918.

Born: Maryland, January 23, 1859.

Distinguished Service Medal.

“For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He led his command, with distinction, in the offensive operations with the British which resulted in the capture of Hamel and Hamel Woods, and in the fighting on the Meuse that gained the villages of Marchéville, St. Hilaire, and a portion of Bois d’Harville. He displayed a high order of leadership in the Argonne-Meuse offensive, when his division attacked and captured the strongly fortified Bois de Forges. The successful operations of the division which he trained and commanded in combat were greatly influenced by his energy and abilities as a commander.” G. O. 59 (May 3, 1919).



Joseph
Cummings
Chace
1911
MINN

Geo. Bell Jr.

BRIGADIER GENERAL THOMAS B. DUGAN

Assignments:

70th Infantry Brigade;

Later commanded 35th Division.

Born: Maryland, July 27, 1858.

Distinguished Service Medal.

“For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He commanded the 70th Infantry Brigade during a part of the Meuse-Argonne offensive with great distinction and marked ability. By his painstaking energy, zeal, and great initiative he proved to be a material factor in the successes of the division.” G. O. 59 (May 3, 1919).



J.B. 9

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1911
COMMISSIONARY

H. C. DOUGHERTY, Color-Sergeant,
Headquarters Company, 18th Infantry,
1st Division.

His Division Adjutant designated Dougherty as a "non-commissioned officer of splendid courage, energy and ability—an example to all. Notably on July 21st and 22nd, when in command of reinforcements for the front line, he carried out his mission with complete success, commanding his detachment with the greatest skill, coolness and energy. Upon being relieved, he returned to bring out on his back one of the wounded of his detachment."

For this act of bravery he was cited by the commanding general of the First Division and was also awarded the Croix de Guerre.

Color-Sergeant Dougherty participated with his regiment in all its battles, including the St. Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne offensives. From November 6 to 11 he particularly distinguished himself in the Ardennes Drive. Colonel Hunt, of the 18th Infantry, wrote, "Color-Sergeant Dougherty, when at the Picardy front April 28th to July 28th, rendered invaluable services to the regiment. He was at all times an example of the best type of an American soldier."

Distinguished Service Cross and the Croix de Guerre.



Joe Dougherty

BRIGADIER GENERAL DENNIS E. NOLAN ·

Arrived in France, June 13, 1917, with rank of
Major.

Promotions:

Colonel, August 5, 1917;

Brigadier General, August 8, 1918.

Assignments:

Assistant Chief of Staff, G. H. Q., 2nd Section (Intelligence);

Commanded 55th Infantry Brigade, 28th Division,
September 28;

Assistant Chief of Staff, G. H. Q., 2nd Section (Intelligence), October 10.

Born: New York, April 22, 1872.

Distinguished Service Cross.

“For extraordinary heroism in action near Apremont, France, October 1, 1918. While the enemy were preparing a counter-attack, which they preceded by a terrific barrage, Gen. Nolan made his way into the town of Apremont and personally directed the movements of his tanks under a most harassing fire of enemy machine-guns, rifles, and artillery. His indomitable courage and coolness so inspired his forces that about 400 of our troops repulsed an enemy attack of two German regiments.” G. O. 50 (April 12, 1919).

Distinguished Service Medal.

“For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He organized and administered with marked ability the intelligence section of the General Staff of the American Expeditionary Forces. His estimates of the complex and everchanging military and politi-

cal situation, his sound judgment, and accurate discrimination were invaluable to the Government, and influenced greatly the success that attended the operations of the American armies in Europe." G. O. 12 (January 17, 1919).

D. E. Nolan.



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Cummings
Chase
Dec. 1918, G.H.Q.

MIECZYSLAW BROCKI, Corporal,
Company B, 16th Infantry,
1st Division.

For extraordinary heroism in action south of Soissons July 21, 1918, Brocki was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross. On this date German machine-guns were causing very heavy losses to Company B, and Brocki, on his own initiative, dashed forward with two companions through the heavy fire of the enemy, and captured two German machine-guns. This was only one incident of Corporal Brocki's exceptional activities during the operations from July 18 to 22.



M. Brocki

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Chase
1919
MONTAGUE

DOUGLAS CAMPBELL, Captain,

Air Service, Pilot.

"For extraordinary heroism in action on May 19, 1918.

"Captain Campbell attacked an enemy biplane at an altitude of 4500 meters east of Flirey. He rushed to the attack, but after shooting a few rounds, his gun jammed. Undeterred by this accident, he maneuvered so as to protect himself, corrected the jam in mid-air and returned to the assault. After a short, violent action the enemy collapsed and crashed to the earth.

"One Bronze Oak Leaf was awarded to Captain Campbell for each of the following acts of extraordinary heroism in action:

"On May 27th he encountered three enemy monoplanes at an altitude of 3000 meters over Montsec. Despite the superior strength of the enemy, he promptly attacked and, fighting a brave battle, shot down one German machine, which fell in three pieces, and drove the other two well within the enemy lines. On May 28th he saw six German Albatross aeroplanes flying toward him at an altitude of 3000 meters, near Bois Rata. Regardless of personal danger, he immediately attacked and by skilful maneuvering and accurate operation of his machine gun, he brought one plane down in flames and drove the other five back into their own lines. On May 31st, he took the offensive against two German biplanes at an altitude of 2500 meters, over Lironville, shot down one of them and pursued the other far behind the German lines. On June 5th, accompanied by another pilot, he attacked two enemy battle-planes at an altitude of 5700 meters over Eply. After a spirited combat, Captain Campbell was shot through the back by a



machine gun bullet, but in spite of his injury, kept on fighting until he had forced one of the enemy planes to the ground, where it was destroyed by artillery fire, and had driven the other plane back into his own territory."

Distinguished Service Cross and four Bronze Oak Leaves. French Legion of Honor.

HAROLD J. DEVEREAUX, Private,
Company M, 125th Infantry.
32nd Division.

When General Ludendorff reported that the American soldier is less a soldier and more a "hunter," he evidently had in mind this type.

When Devereaux's company had crossed the River Ourcq and captured the Bois Pelger, the corporal of his squad, fighting beside Private Devereaux, was wounded by machine-gun fire. The corporal fell to the ground and the enemy continued to fire on the wounded man. This peeved Private Devereaux, who sprinted across the open and single handed attacked and put out of action that machine-gun. Devereaux is one of the "hunters" who won the Distinguished Service Cross and the Croix de Guerre with gilt star.



MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM M. WRIGHT

Arrived in France, April 16, 1918.

Assignments:

Commanded 35th Division, May 4;

Commanded 3rd Corps, June 17;

Commanded 5th Corps, July 10;

Commanded 7th Corps, August 22;

Commanded 89th Division, October 1;

Commanded 1st Corps.

Born: New Jersey, September 24, 1863.

Distinguished Service Medal.

“For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He commanded in turn the Thirty-fifth Division; the Third, Fifth, and Seventh Army Corps, under the eighth French Army in the Vosges Mountains, and later commanded the Eighty-ninth Division in the St. Mihiel offensive and in the final operations on the Meuse River, where he proved himself to be an energetic and aggressive leader.” G. O. 12 (January 17, 1919).



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1919
DR-54-AUG

MAJOR GENERAL EDMUND WITTENMYER

Arrived in France, April 30, 1918, with rank of
Brigadier General.

Promoted to Major General, October 13, 1918.

Assignments:

Commanded 153rd Infantry Brigade, 77th Division;

Commanded 7th Division, October 27.

Born: Ohio, April 25, 1862.

Distinguished Service Medal.

“For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He served with marked distinction as brigade commander in the Argonne-Meuse offensive and as division commander in the final operations in the Toul sector, and in both capacities, by his untiring efforts and breadth of vision, proved himself to be an able leader.” G. O. 12 (January 17, 1919).

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Edinburgh



RALPH ATKINSON, Sergeant,
Headquarters Company, 167th Infantry,
42nd Division.

“For extraordinary heroism in action near Landres-et-St. Georges, October 16, 1918.”

During the attack on Côte-de-Châtillon Sergeant Atkinson, in command of the Stokes Mortar Platoon, was advancing with the first wave of the assault, when, upon nearing the objective about two hundred and fifty of the enemy formed for a counter-attack. At this juncture Sergeant Atkinson with a Stokes mortar ran out under heavy fire to a position where he could get a fair field of fire, set up the mortar and opened a murderous fire on the approaching enemy, dispersing them in every direction. His quick action and good judgment not only broke up the enemy counter-attack but inflicted very severe losses, Atkinson himself showing extraordinary heroism and courage at a most critical time.

Distinguished Service Cross.

Ralph M
Atkinson



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S. Ann's B.
Chase
1918
SINZIG 1/2

PEARL J. WINES, Sergeant,
Company E, 358th Infantry,
90th Division.

Wines was wounded at St. Mihiel, September 12, 1918. Five Germans unexpectedly jumped upon him and "got him" in the side. Down went Sergeant Wines, but up again and at the five. Unaided, he engaged the entire number. Three of the Germans perished by his bayonet and the other two he drove back as prisoners to his own lines. This about one kilometer north of Fey-en-Haye.
Distinguished Service Cross.

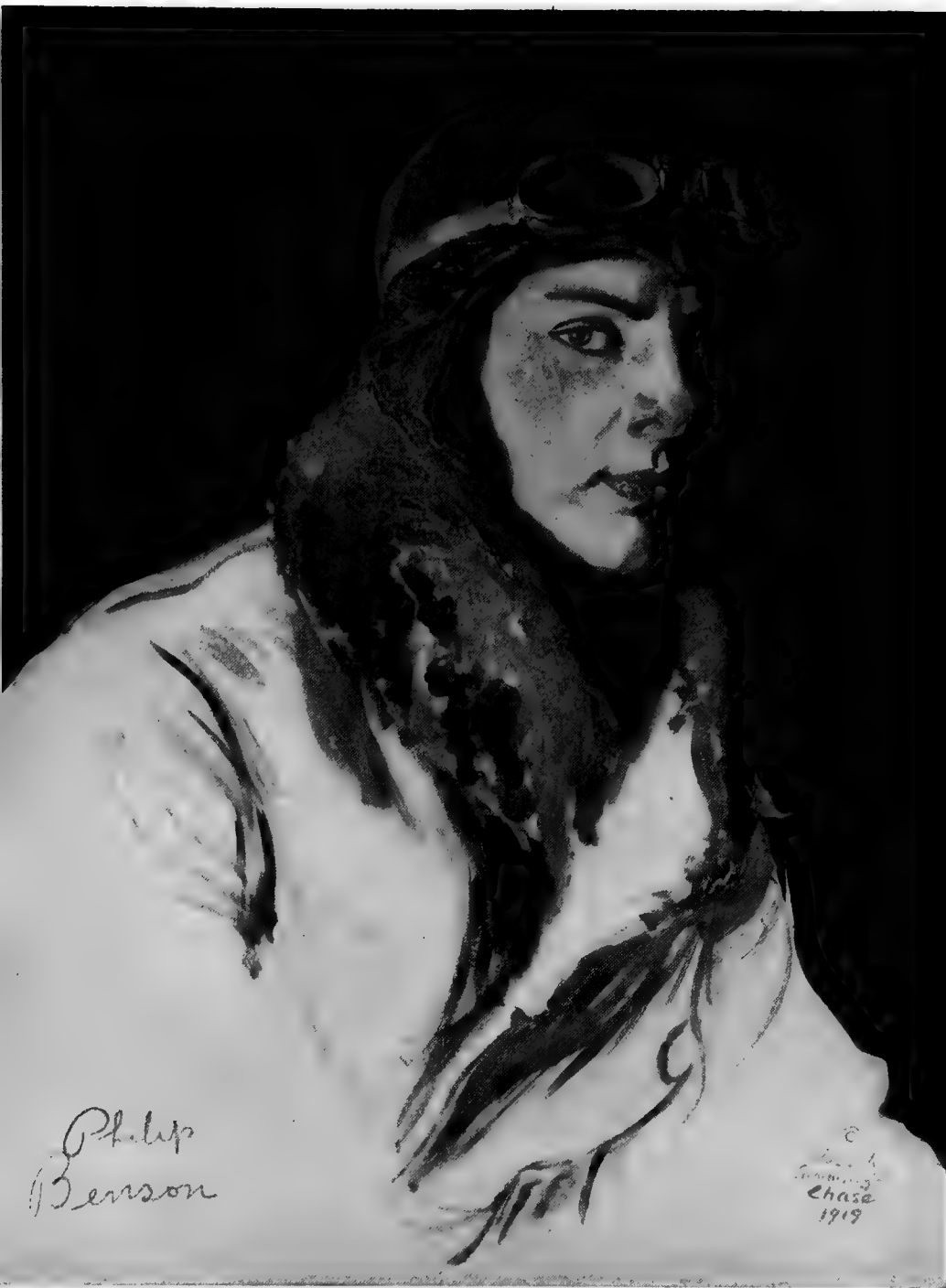
PHILIP BENSON, First Lieutenant,
Air Service, Pilot,
185th Aero Squadron.

Volunteered under orders for night bombing and with a Sopwith camel was particularly efficient in night "chasse" work. He was one of those who had the privilege and distinction of giving the Hun a taste of his own medicine—this by dropping bombs on German towns and firing into Hun supply trains.

Pearl
Furness,
Sergeant



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1918
GERMANY



MAJOR GENERAL CHARLES P. SUMMERALL

Arrived in France, October 31, 1917, with rank of
Brigadier General.

Promoted to Major General, June 26, 1918.

Assignments:

Commanded 67th Field Artillery Brigade;

Commanded 1st Field Artillery Brigade, December 19;

Commanded 1st Division, July 1;

Commanded 5th Corps, October 18.

Born: Florida, March 4, 1867.

Distinguished Service Medal.

“For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He commanded in turn a brigade of the First Division in the operations near Montdidier, the First Division during the Soissons and St. Mihiel offensives and in the early battles of the Argonne-Meuse advance, and the Fifth Army Corps in the later battles of this advance. In all of these important duties his calm courage, his clear judgment, and his soldierly character had a marked influence in the attainment of the successes of his commands.” G. O. 12 (January 17, 1919).



C. P. Summerall

BRIGADIER GENERAL WILLIAM W. HARTS

Commanded U. S. Troops, Paris, September 31, 1918.

Before that date was American Representative at
British G. H. Q. (France).

Born: Illinois, August 29, 1866.

Distinguished Service Medal.

“For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. In command of the important district of Paris, by his painstaking efforts and able direction he maintained a high standard of discipline and efficiency among his large command. By his tact and keen perception he handled numerous diplomatic affairs with great satisfaction, rendering services of superior value to the American Expeditionary Forces.”



Wm. P. Davis

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1918
FRANCE

MAJOR GENERAL JAMES G. HARBORD

Arrived in France, June 13, 1917, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Promotions:

Brigadier General, August 5, 1917;

Major General, June 26, 1918.

Assignments:

First Chief of Staff, A. E. F.;

Commanded 4th Infantry Brigade, May 5, 1918;

Commanded 2nd Division, July 1—July 5, July 20—August 2;

Commanding General of the Service of Supplies, July 26, 1918.

Born: Illinois, March 21, 1866.

Distinguished Service Medal.

“For his most exceptional services as chief of staff of the American Expeditionary Forces, and later as commanding general, Services of Supply, in both of which important positions his great constructive ability and professional attainments have played an important part in the success obtained by our Armies. Commanded Marine Brigade of Second Division, Belleau Wood, and later ably commanded Second Division during attack on Soissons, France, July 18, 1918.” G. O. 36 (December 20, 1918).



SIDNEY E. MANNING, Corporal,
Company G, 167th Infantry,
42nd Division.

"For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty in action with the enemy near Breuvannes, France, July 28, 1918. When his platoon commander and platoon sergeant had both become casualties soon after the beginning of an assault on strongly fortified heights overlooking the Ourcq River, Corporal Manning took command of his platoon, which was near the center of the attacking line. Though himself severely wounded, he led forward the 35 men remaining in the platoon, and finally succeeded in gaining a foothold on the enemy position, during which time he had received more wounds and all but seven of his men had fallen. Directing the consolidation of the position, he held off a large body of the enemy only 50 yards away by fire from his automatic rifle. He declined to take cover until the line had been entirely consolidated with the line of the platoon on the flank, when he dragged himself to shelter, suffering from the wounds in all parts of the body."

Distinguished Service Cross.

Medal of Honor.



MAJOR GENERAL HANSON E. ELY

Arrived in France, June 15, 1917, with rank of Colonel.

Promotions:

Brigadier General, July 9, 1918;

Major General, October 4, 1918.

Assignments:

Chief of Staff, 1st Division;

Commanded 28th Infantry;

Commanded 3rd Infantry Brigade, July 15, 1918;

Commanded 5th Division, October 18, 1918.

Born: Iowa, November 23, 1867.

Distinguished Service Medal.

“For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He commanded with skill and marked distinction a regiment in the trench fighting north of Toul, in the operations west of Montdidier, and in the action at Cantigny. As a brigade commander at Soissons and as a division commander in the Argonne-Meuse offensive he demonstrated rare capabilities as a commander.” G. O. 12 (January, 1919).



March
2nd 1918
H. E. Ely
SITBURN

H. E. Ely

CHARLES BASKERVILLE, Jr., First Lieutenant,
166th Infantry,
42nd Division.

A Plattsburg graduate who went overseas with the Rainbow Division October, 1917, and commanded his company during the winter training that followed. He went into the trenches in the Lorraine sector February, 1918. He participated in many patrols and was recommended for the D. S. C. for his extraordinary heroism. On June 5th, when in charge of a patrol, he was caught between two barrages and by his intrepidity and quick-wittedness succeeded in conducting his patrol safely through the barrages, at the same time keeping the enemy from making a counter-attack.

During the last German offensive in the Champagne sector, on July 14-15, he was cited for "gallant and meritorious conduct" by his Colonel for refusing to be evacuated or to leave his company, although badly wounded and gassed. In fact, a serious shoulder wound was not dressed for thirty hours during this action.

"Later, in the Aisne-Marne offensive north of Château-Thierry he again gave evidence of rare courage and faithfulness to duty," as is recorded in his citation. After several months in hospitals he acted as a confidential courier in the Argonne offensive, was later assigned to duty at the German Officer Prisoner of War Enclosure at Richelieu where he served until invalided home, in January, 1919, to be honorably discharged as disabled by wounds.



Charles Buskenville, Jr.

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Joseph
Cumings
CHASE
1919

BRIGADIER GENERAL FOX CONNER

Arrived in France, June 13, 1917, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Promotions:

Colonel, August 5, 1917;

Brigadier General, August 8, 1918;

Assistant Chief of Staff, G. H. Q., Chief of Third Section (Operations).

Born: Mississippi, November 2, 1874.

Distinguished Service Medal.

“For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As assistant chief of staff in charge of the operations section he has shown a masterful conception of all the tactical situations which have confronted the American forces in Europe. By his high professional attainments and sound military judgment he has handled with marked skill the many details of the complex problems of organization and troop movements that were necessitated by the various operations of the American Expeditionary Forces.” G. O. 12 (January 17, 1919).



Foy Conner

MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM H. HAY

Arrived in France, June 19, 1918, with rank of
Brigadier General.

Promoted to Major General, October 1, 1918.

Assignments:

Commanded 184th Brigade, 92nd Division;

Commanded 28th Division, October 26, 1918.

Born: Florida, July 16, 1860.

Distinguished Service Medal.

“For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As commander of the 184th Infantry Brigade he showed efficient leadership. Promoted to major generalship in the early part of October, 1918, he took command of the 28th Division, and by his marked ability and great energy he contributed to the successes attained by the division during the time in which he was in command. He rendered services of a high character to the American Expeditionary Forces.” G. O. 89 (July 15, 1919).



MAJOR GENERAL JOHN F. O'RYAN

Arrived in France, October 5, 1917.

Commanded 27th Division.

Born: New York, August 21, 1874.

Distinguished Service Medal.

“For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As commander of the Twenty-seventh Division in its successful operations with the British in France in the autumn of 1918 he displayed qualities of skill and aggressiveness which mark him as a leader of ability. In the breach of the Hindenburg line between St. Quentin and Cambria the name of his division is linked with the British in adding new laurels to the allied forces in France.” G. O. 12 (January 17, 1919).



John F. O'Ryan

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Cummings
Chase
1917

THOMAS H. FALLAW, Captain,
167th Infantry,
42nd Division.

“For extraordinary heroism in action near Landres-et-St. Georges, October 16, 1918.

“In the attack on the Côte-de-Châtillon, seeing that the entire advance was being held up in an open field by heavy machine-gun fire from the edge of the wood, Captain Fallaw organized a detachment and led it in a rush on the woods under heavy fire, making a daring and vigorous attack on the enemy machine-gun nests, clearing the edge of the woods, capturing prisoners, and inflicting severe losses on the enemy. Through this gallant act Captain Fallaw gained the final objective with a minimum loss to his command and set an inspiring example of disregard for personal safety and devotion to duty.”

Citation for Distinguished Service Cross.

F. H. McKAIG, Corporal,
83rd Company, 6th Marines,
2nd Division.

Corporal McKaig was one of the boys who “held ‘em” at Château-Thierry. He showed extraordinary heroism while acting as battalion runner, repeatedly carrying important messages through heavy fire of enemy machine-guns and artillery and gas and under the bombs of enemy planes. This on the night of September 14, 1918, while the Germans were counter-attacking near Jaulny.



Joseph H. Fallon



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Joseph
Cummings
Chicago
1919
HEDDES DRAFT

HERMAN KORTH, Sergeant,
Company D, 121st Machine Gun Battalion,
32nd Division.

“For extraordinary heroism in action at Juvigny, north of Soissons, August 31, 1918.”

This man was born in a little German town, but was made in America. Out on the brow of a gently sloping hill went Korth alone. The enemy machine-guns were below the slope of the hill, and it was impossible for our gunners to see their location, so Korth volunteered to go out on the hill top and drive stakes to line our artillery fire on. There, within sight of the enemy, he remained directing our artillery fire, his chance for life one in a million.

Distinguished Service Cross.



BRIGADIER GENERAL WALTER A. BETHEL

Arrived in France, June 13, 1917, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Promoted:

Brigadier General, August 5, 1917;

Judge Advocate, A. E. F.

Born: Ohio, November 25, 1866.

Distinguished Service Medal.

“For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As judge advocate of the American Expeditionary Forces he organized this important department and administered its affairs with conspicuous efficiency from the date of the arrival in France of the first American combat troops. His marked legal ability and sound judgment were important factors in the splendid work of his department, and he at all times handled with success the various military and international problems that arose as a result of the operations of our armies.”
G. O. 12 (January 17, 1919).



Walter D. Bethel

MAJOR GENERAL CHARLES J. BAILEY

Arrived in France, August 18, 1918;

Commanded the 81st Division, September 7, 1918.

Born: Pennsylvania, June 21, 1859.

Distinguished Service Medal.

“For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services.

He commanded the 81st Division, with distinction, throughout its operations beginning October 1, 1918. The excellent conduct of this division was due, in a large measure, to his great military knowledge, energy and zeal. He has shown qualities of able leadership and has rendered services of great value to the American Expeditionary Forces.”



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JOSEPH
CURTIS
CHASE
1919
DAN SURAUDE

C. J. Bailey

MAJOR GENERAL CHARLES T. MENOHER

Arrived in France, August 13, 1917, with rank of
Brigadier General.

Promoted to Major General, November 28, 1917.

Assignments:

Commanded 42nd Division, November 1, 1917;

Commanded 6th Army Corps, November 10, 1918.

Born: Pennsylvania, March 20, 1862.

Distinguished Service Medal.

“For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. In command of the Forty-second Division from Château-Thierry to the conclusion of the Argonne-Meuse offensive, including the Baccarat sector, Rheims, Vesle, and at the St. Mihiel salient, this officer, with his division, participated in all of those important engagements. The reputation as a fighting unit of the Forty-second Division is in no small measure due to the soldierly qualities and the military leadership of this officer.”
G. O. 12 (January 17, 1919).



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Cummings
Chase
1919

Thos. Inavotke

PAUL W. BRADLEY, Corporal,
Machine Gun Company, 165th Infantry,
42nd Division.

Cited four times for extraordinary heroism in action: April 26, 1918, Ancerviller; July 29, Meurcy Farm (Château-Thierry); October 14, near Landres-et-St. Georges (Meuse-Argonne); and November 3, in the advance on Sedan.

"When an enemy shell struck the gun position of his squad near Ancerviller severely wounding him, Corporal Bradley, then a private, coolly removed the gun to a place of safety and returned for the tripod, being wounded for the second time in so doing."

Near Meurcy Farm this soldier, in command of his squad, was severely wounded in the arm by machine-gun fire, but refused medical treatment, remaining with his command until the objective had been taken and the line firmly established.

"During the advance on the enemy position near Landres-et-St. Georges, Corporal Bradley again displayed conspicuous coolness and courage in taking charge of his section, after the section-sergeant had been wounded, and directing the placing and firing of the guns."

Distinguished Service Cross.



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Joseph
G. Williams
Chase
1919

BRIGADIER GENERAL EDGAR RUSSEL

Arrived in France, June 13, 1917, with rank of Colonel.

Promoted to Brigadier General, August 5, 1917;
Chief of the Signal Corps, A. E. F.

Born: Missouri, February 20, 1862.

Distinguished Service Medal.

“For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As chief signal officer, American Expeditionary Forces, he has shown great ability in the organization and administration of his department and the results attained are largely due to his zeal and energy. The Signal Corps in France stands out as one of the masterful accomplishments of the American Expeditionary Forces, and to General Russel is due the credit for its foundation and organization.” G. O. 12 (January 17, 1919).



Edgar Russell
Brigadier General U.S.A.

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Cummings
Chase
1918
FRANCE

AUGUST STEIDL, Sergeant,
Company A, 26th Infantry,
1st Division.

Cited for extraordinary heroism in action from July 18 to 23, 1918.

"Steidl showed exceptional bravery and control over his platoon while advancing through enemy machine-gun and artillery fire before reaching his final objective, which he took, in spite of wounds, gas, and shell shock."

For further acts of extraordinary heroism he was awarded the Croix de Guerre with Palm, and the Medaille Militaire.



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Chase
1919
MONTABONE

August Starnes

GRADY PARRISH, Sergeant,
Company G, 167th Infantry,
42nd Division.

“For extraordinary heroism in action near Côte-de-Châtillon, October, 16, 1918.

After his platoon commander had been severely wounded and his platoon had suffered heavy casualties, Sergeant Parrish quickly reorganized the remainder of the platoon and personally led it in the attack on Côte-de-Châtillon. By his daring acts, coolness, and good judgment, he broke up a heavy enemy counter-attack on his front, thereby saving his men and being an example of exceptional heroism and devotion to duty.”

Distinguished Service Cross.

STACY A. LEWIS, Sergeant,
Company A, 2nd Machine Gun Battalion,
1st Division.

“For extraordinary heroism in action near Soissons, July 22, 1918.

“He voluntarily organized a machine-gun crew, moved forward in front of the Infantry under heavy machine-gun and shell fire, killed an entire enemy machine-gun nest, and captured the guns.”

Distinguished Service Cross.



©

1944

Theresa



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JULIUS
L. LAMMING
CHAS. C.
1919
HAIN

Stacy A. Lamm

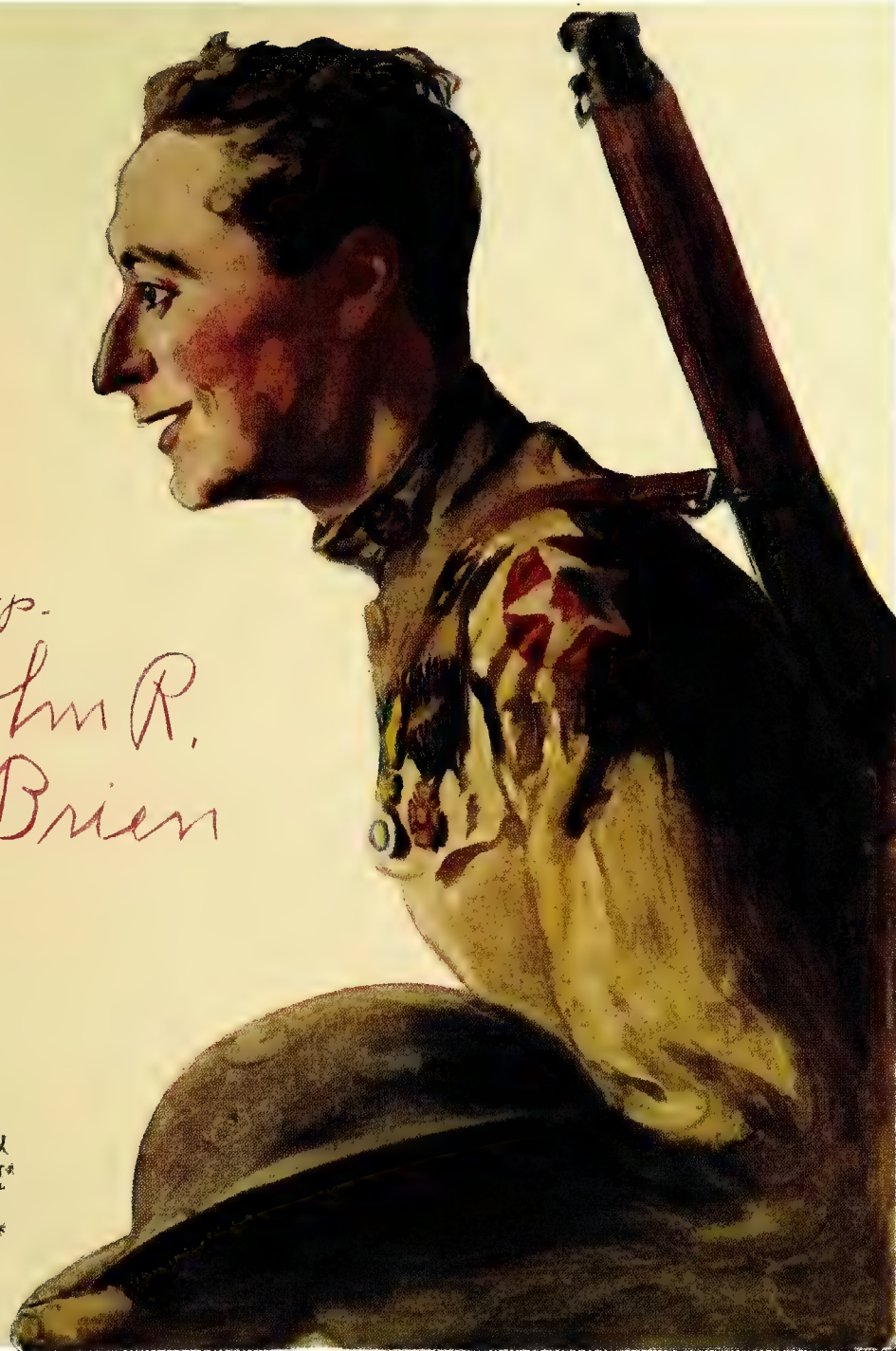
JOHN R. O'BRIEN, Corporal,
Company K, 23rd Infantry,
2nd Division.

"After his platoon commander had been severely wounded and his platoon sergeant killed, he assumed command of the platoon, keeping the men well up on the line, controlling their fire and, by good advice and judgment, conserving life. This on the 6th of June, 1918."

On June 18th a particularly pesky nest of enemy machine-guns were blazing with a deadly fire at Company K. That's this boy's company—and "up and at 'em" went Corporal J. R. O'Brien, of Boston. That machine-gun nest received O'Brien's particular attention. For his nerve a French general decorated him with the Medaille Militaire and the Croix de Guerre with Palm, and kissed him on the cheek.

Corp.
John R.
O'Brien

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Joseph
Comm 1934
Ches
1919
MEDBODORF



MAJOR GENERAL WALTER H. GORDON

Arrived in France, May 1, 1918, with rank of Brigadier General.

Promoted to Major General, August 8, 1918.

Assignments:

Commanded 10th Brigade, 5th Division;

Commanded 6th Division, August 1, 1918.

Born: Mississippi, June 24, 1863.

Distinguished Service Medal.

“For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As Brigade Commander of the 10th Infantry Brigade, he showed great energy and zeal in the conduct of his Brigade during the major part of its manoeuvres. Later, as Division Commander of the 6th Division, by his painstaking efforts, he brought this division to a marked state of efficiency, rendering services of great value to the American Expeditionary Forces.” G. O. 70.





W. H. Gordon

BRIGADIER GENERAL BENJAMIN D. FOULOIS

Arrived in France, November 12, 1917.

Assignments:

Chief of Air Service, November 17, 1917—May, 1918;

Chief of Air Service, First Army, May, 1918—July, 1918;

Assistant Chief of Air Service, A. E. F., July, 1918.

Born: Connecticut, December 9, 1879.

Cited for especially meritorious services by the Commander-in-Chief, A. E. F.



B. D. Fowler.

Geoff
Cummings
Chase
1918
FRANCE

BRIGADIER GENERAL SAMUEL D. ROCKENBACH

Arrived in France, June 13, 1917, with rank of Colonel.

Promoted to Brigadier General, June 26, 1918;
Chief of Tank Corps.

Born: Virginia, January 27, 1869.

Distinguished Service Medal.

“For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service. As quartermaster of Base Section No. 1, St. Nazaire, from June to December, 1917, he rendered especially valuable services. Confronted with a problem of great magnitude befraught with serious difficulties, he went about his task with keen determination, and by his energy and great zeal organized and efficiently operated the first American base in France. Later as Chief of the Tank Corps, by his tireless energy and keen determination he established schools of training for tank personnel and laid the foundation for the organization of the tank units. He ably directed the operations of the tanks with the First Army and contributed in a measure to the success attained.” G. O. 78 (June 16, 1919).



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Joseph
Cummings
Chase
1918
CHAUMONT

S. D. Rockenbach.

WILLIAM A. HARTMAN, Sergeant,
Company F, 107th Engineers,
32nd Division.

“He was a member of a patrol sent out from the battalion post of command at midnight, August 4, 1918, to reconnoiter the Vesle River front, near Fismes, for the location of possible sites for pontoon bridges and of material for making such structures. Despite heavy artillery and machine-gun fire that forced the patrol to scatter and separated him from the lieutenant in charge, he continued the work on his own initiative, and, acting entirely without orders, started his detail on the actual construction of rafts for the pontoon bridges. His courage, ability as a leader, and his inflexible determination made the reconnaissance a complete success.”

In his portrait Sergeant Hartman is exhibiting two cubes of “T N T”, the wire used in fastening the explosive, and a spool of time-fuse.

Distinguished Service Cross.

Wm A
Hartman



BRIGADIER GENERAL ROBERT C. DAVIS

Arrived in France, July 28, 1917, with rank of Major.

Promotions:

Lieutenant Colonel, August 5, 1917;

Colonel, May 9, 1918;

Brigadier General, June 26, 1918;

Adjutant General, A. E. F.

Born: Pennsylvania, October 12, 1876.

Distinguished Service Medal.

“For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As adjutant general of the American Expeditionary Forces he has performed his exacting duties with high professional skill and administrative ability. The exceptional efficiency of the adjutant general's department under his direction was a material factor in the success of the staff work at general headquarters.” G. O. 12 (January 17, 1919).



Robert C. Davier

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN A. LEJEUNE

Arrived in France, June 8, 1918, with rank of Brigadier General.

Promoted to Major General, August 30, 1918.

Assignments:

Commanded 64th Brigade, 32nd Division, July 5, 1918;

Commanded 4th Brigade, Marines, 2nd Division, July 25;

Commanded 2nd Division, July 28.

Born: Louisiana, January 10, 1867.

Distinguished Service Medal.

“For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He commanded the Second Division in the successful operations of Thiaucourt, Masif Blanc Mont, St. Mihiel, and on the west bank of the Meuse. In the Argonne-Meuse offensive his division was directed with such sound military judgment and ability that it broke and held, by the vigor and rapidity of execution of its attacks, enemy lines which had hitherto been considered impregnable.”
G. O. 12 (January 17, 1919).



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Joseph
Cummings
Chase
1912
NEDES DORF

John A. Leguere

DOUGALD FERGUSON, Sergeant,
Machine Gun Company, 126th Infantry,
32nd Division.

“For extraordinary heroism in action.

“When the Infantry on his right was held up by fire of an enemy machine-gun at Cierges, northeast of Château-Thierry, August 1, 1918, he seized a rifle and rushed around the flank of the enemy’s position, bayoneting two of the machine-gun crew and shooting the third, thus enabling the Infantry to advance.”
Distinguished Service Cross.

Croix de Guerre with Palm.

FRED CARNEY, Private,
Company G, 26th Infantry,
1st Division.

“With great coolness and bravery, under machine-gun and shell fire, maintained liaison between his battalion and company and assisted in reorganizing his platoon after the platoon commander was wounded” (citation, December 13th)—this during operations between the Argonne and the Meuse.

His Commanding Officer selected Private Carney as his “ideal soldier.”





Fred
Carney

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Cummings
Chase
1917

MAJOR GENERAL ADELBERT CRONKHITE

Arrived in France, May 30, 1918.

Assignments:

Commanded 80th Division, June 22, 1918;

· Commanded 9th Army Corps, November 25.

Born: New York, January 5, 1861.

Distinguished Service Medal.

“For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He commanded the Eightieth Division during the Argonne-Meuse offensive where he demonstrated great ability as a leader and proved himself a commander of initiative and courage.” G. O. 12 (January 17, 1919).



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Jesuit
Paintings
Chase
1919
ALEXANDER

A. Bronk

ALBERT W. FRITZ, Private,
Company I, 16th Infantry,
1st Division.

This big fellow looks like a Gibson man, but his buddy says "he fights like the devil." He received the D. S. C. for extraordinary heroism in action south of Soissons, July 16-23, 1918. During these five days Private Fritz was twice wounded, but he was an ammunition carrier and his machine-gun company needed ammunition, so in spite of his two wounds and in spite of the heavy shell fire to which he was constantly exposed, this young giant continued to carry ammunition through the entire action.



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Joseph
Cummings
Chase
1919
MONTABAU

Albert
Fritz

MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM C. LANGFITT

Arrived in France, August 17, 1917, with rank of
Brigadier General.

Promoted to Major General, December 17, 1917;
Chief of Engineers, A. E. F.

Born: Virginia, August 10, 1860.

Distinguished Service Medal.

“For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As director of light, rail-ways, and roads, and later as chief of utilities he displayed great ability and marked breadth of vision. As chief engineer of the American Expeditionary Forces his brilliant professional attainments, untiring energy, and devotion to duty placed his department in a state of efficiency and enabled it to perform its important function in the most satisfactory manner.” G. O. 12 (January 17, 1919).



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Joseph
Cummings
Chase
1918
FRANCE

W. Changfitt

BRIGADIER GENERAL EDWARD A. KREGER

Arrived in France, March 21, 1918.

Judge Advocate.

Born: Iowa, May 31, 1868.

Distinguished Service Medal.

“For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As Acting Judge Advocate General for the American Expeditionary Forces he organized and efficiently administered his office, performing exacting duties with marked distinction. His masterful knowledge of military law, his foresight and practical comprehension of the complex problems involved in his work, enabled him to perform it with noteworthy success. His counsel was wise; his decisions were just. His services to the American Expeditionary Forces have been of great value.” G. O. 47 (April 7, 1919).



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Joseph
Cummings
Chick
1914
HOLLYWOOD

C. H. Kroyer

JAMES W. STOWERS, Sergeant,
Machine Gun Company, 167th Infantry,
42nd Division.

Colonel Wm. P. Screws, commanding the 167th Infantry, wrote of Sergeant Stowers as follows:

“He has been with the organization in all its campaigns and battles and has made an excellent, courageous soldier, and has shown marked ability as a leader on all occasions, both on and off the battlefield, and his conduct and deportment have been a model for, and inspiration to, the men of this command.”—January 2, 1918.

He was cited for rushing into the open under fire of enemy machine-guns and high explosive shells, through an area flooded with gas, to the assistance of a wounded comrade who was lying exposed. Sergeant Stowers brought the wounded man safely back in his arms.

Sgt
Joseph H.
Stowers



MAJOR GENERAL CLARENCE R. EDWARDS

Arrived in France, October 10, 1917.

Commanded 26th Division, December 8, 1917.

Engagements:

Champagne-Marne.

Aisne-Marne.

St. Mihiel.

Meuse-Argonne.

Born: Ohio, January 1, 1859.



The Shyva longer



©
1919
Joseph
Gunnings
Chase

C. R. Edwards
Major General

MAJOR GENERAL HARRY C. HALE

Arrived in France, September 3, 1918.

Commanded 26th Division, November 16, 1918.

Born: Illinois, July 10, 1861.





©
JAMES
C. HARRIS
1970
HARRIS
HARRIS

Harry S. Hall

CHARLES S. HOOVER, Sergeant,
308th Battery, Trench Artillery,
158th Field Artillery Brigade.

Sergeant Hoover was awarded the D. S. C. and the Croix de Guerre with gilt star, for his intrepidity during the offensive action in the Boissois Bois, where he was in charge of trench mortars. This was near Brabant-sur-Meuse, October 23, 1918.

Wounded by shrapnel and knocked down by the explosion of bombs, Hoover crawled to the one mortar that was undamaged and continued to fire for some time, until it and he were put out of action.

GEORGE W. LANGHAM, Private,
Company H, 128th Infantry,
32nd Division.

"For extraordinary heroism in action near Juvigny, north of Soissons, August 20 to September 2, 1918.

"Though he had been severely gassed Private Langham remained on duty with his company while it was in the front line. Later, when it was in support, he voluntarily aided in the work of carrying wounded across an area covered by artillery and machine-gun fire."

Distinguished Service Cross.



©
L. H. H.
Crown
1919
R. A. C. 10-1

Charles. S. Hoover.



George W. L.

WALTER E. GAULTNEY, Corporal,
Company K, 11th Infantry,
5th Division.

Corporal Gaultney was picked out by his commander as the example of his finest type of soldier. He was wounded, but that couldn't stop him. Alert, ingenious, speedy, heedless of personal danger, he went at the Hun like Samson with the well known jaw-bone—only this young Samson's jaw-bone was that nice long trench knife you see strapped along his pack, just east of his smile.



MAJOR GENERAL CLEMENT A. F. FLAGLER

Arrived in France, June 11, 1918, with rank of
Brigadier General.

Promoted to Major General, October 1, 1918;

Assignments:

Commanded 5th Field Artillery Brigade, June 11,
1918;

Chief of Artillery, 3rd Corps, October 15;

Commanded 42nd Division, Army of Occupation.

Engagements:

St. Mihiel

Meuse-Argonne.

Born: Georgia, August 17, 1867.

Cited by the Commander-in-Chief, A. E. F., April 19, 1919.

“For exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous services as
Commanding General, 42nd Division, American Expedition-
ary Forces.”



©
Joseph
Cunningham
Chase
1910

AKWELER

MAJOR GENERAL JAMES H. McRAE

Arrived in France, June 8, 1918

Commanded 78th Division, May 25, 1918.

Born: Georgia, December 24, 1863.

Distinguished Service Medal.

“For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He commanded with great credit the Seventy-eighth Division in the Argonne-Meuse offensive and had an important part in that operation which forced the enemy to abandon Grandpré. In this and other campaigns his personal influence on the result obtained showed a rich quality of military leadership.” G. O. 12 (January 17, 1919).



©
Joseph
L. McRae
Chas.
1919
BAH-SUR-AUBE

JHMcRae

CLARENCE W. DAWSON, Mess-Sergeant,
Company B, 168th Infantry,
42nd Division.

Colonel Wolf, Chief-of-Staff of Dawson's regiment, wrote of this boy as follows: "On March 5, 1918, while the 42nd Division was in the earliest days of its tuitionary period in trench warfare and the 168th Infantry was, in the execution of this program, interleaved with the 128th French Division, the Germans attempted a large scale raid with extremely severe artillery preparation and support near Badonviller. Sergeant Dawson, then a Corporal, was one of the garrison of a small combat group in the front line who survived the bombardment, during which the trenches and dugouts of his position were battered in. Severely wounded and entirely surrounded, he met the Germans who were attempting to penetrate and "mop up" his position, and with great bravery and skill, assisted by a mere handful of the survivors of the garrison, ejected all of the raiders from our lines and conclusively repelled the attempted raid. For his gallantry and courage on this occasion he was awarded, upon recommendation of the French division commander, the Croix de Guerre."



BRIGADIER GENERAL WILLIAM W. ATTERBURY

Arrived in France, August 30, 1917.

Chief of Railroad Transportation.

Born: Indiana, January 31, 1866.

Distinguished Service Medal.

“For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As director general of transportation, in the face of almost insurmountable obstacles he organized and brought to a high state of efficiency the transportation service of American Expeditionary Forces. The successful operation of this most important service, upon which the movements and supply of the combat troops were dependent, was largely due to his energy, foresight, and ability.”
G. O. 12 (January 17, 1919).



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Cummings
Chase
1918
FRANCE

MAJOR GENERAL CHARLES H. MUIR

Arrived in France, May 18, 1918.

Commanded 28th Division, May 18, 1918;

Commanded 4th Corps, October 12.

Born: Michigan, July 18, 1860.

Distinguished Service Medal.

“For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services as division and corps commander. Commanding the Twenty-eighth Division during the Argonne-Meuse offensive, and especially in the difficult operations which resulted in the clearing of the Argonne Forest, he proved himself to be an energetic leader of the highest professional attainments. As a corps commander he displayed the same fine qualities that characterized his service with a division.” G. O. 12 (January 17, 1919).



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Joseph
Cummings
Chase

1918
COCHEM
GERMANY

Charles H. Meier

MAJOR GENERAL MARK L. HERSEY

Arrived in France, June 8, 1918, with rank of Brigadier General.

Promoted to Major General, October 1, 1918;

Commanded 4th Division, October 31, 1918.

Born: Maine, December 1, 1863.

Distinguished Service Medal.

“For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As a brigade commander during the latter part of the Meuse-Argonne operation he exhibited qualities of excellent leadership and sound judgment. His brigade attacked and penetrated the strong enemy position of Bois des Loges and wrested this strong point from the enemy. The success of his brigade in this engagement was in a large measure due to his able leadership. Later he commanded with distinction the 4th Division during its operations in the occupied territory.” G. O. 62 (May 10, 1919).



©
JOSEPH
COMMING
CHAS
1918
BERTHE

Mark L. Hensley

JAMES M. SYMINGTON, First Lieutenant,

Intelligence Officer of the 1st Battalion, 23rd Infantry,
2nd Division.

“Showed unhesitating bravery and devotion during the attack on the enemy June 6, 1918, near Château-Thierry, when, the officers of two platoons having been killed and the men, not knowing their objective, having been thrown into great confusion and suffering heavy losses, he voluntarily and outside of his regular duty rushed in front of the firing line and assisted in reorganizing the men and leading them toward the proper objective; this in the face of artillery and machine-gun barrage.

“The objective was taken, a small reverse changed into a success and the men saved from useless destruction.”

BURTON M. BAKER, Private,

Machine Gun Company, 168th Infantry.

Baker began his fighting career on the Lorraine front, near Badonviller, on the 5th of March, 1918. His battalion was in the trenches for the first time. The enemy attacked in great strength, after heavy artillery preparation. Most of his comrades in his unit were killed or wounded and the oncoming Boches far outnumbered the small group of Americans. Just then Private Baker, by his disregard of personal danger, showed a dashing example to his remaining fellows and the Boche attack was utterly repulsed.



©
Desert
Company
Chase
1919

James M.
Symington



Joseph
Connelly
CHAS.
1916
NEIDERSMEISIG

Benton M Baker

MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM WEIGEL

Arrived in France, May 12, 1918, with rank of Brigadier General.

Promoted to Major General, August 8, 1918.

Assignments:

Commanded 56th Brigade, 28th Division;

Commanded 88th Division, November 5.

Born: New Jersey, August 25, 1863.

Distinguished Service Medal.

“For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As commander of a brigade of the Twenty-eighth Division in the fighting on the Vesle of August, 1918, he inspired confidence by his constant activities and his aggressive pressing of the enemy at every opportunity, which resulted in driving the hostile forces across the Vesle northward toward the Aisne.” G. O. 12 (January 17, 1919).



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Joseph
Cummings
Chase
1919
GONDRESCOURT

William Kipler

BRIGADIER GENERAL GEORGE V. H. MOSELEY

Arrived in France, September, 1917, with rank of Colonel.

Promoted to Brigadier General, June 26, 1918;
Assistant Chief of Staff, G. H. Q., 4th Section (Coordination).

Born: Illinois, September 28, 1874.

Distinguished Service Medal.

“For exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous services as assistant chief of staff. He handled with great executive ability and rare understanding all problems of equipping and supplying the large numbers of American troops arrived and operating in France, and by his large grasp of supply problems and tireless energy he has conspicuously aided the successful administration of the supply department.” G. O. 12 (January 17, 1919).



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Evanings
Chase
1918
KRAMONT

MAJOR GENERAL CHARLES G. MORTON

Arrived in France, June 27, 1918.

Commanded 29th Division, July 6, 1918.

Born: Maine, January 15, 1861.

Distinguished Service Medal.

“For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He commanded the Twenty-ninth Division from the date of its organization until the end of hostilities; and led this division with skill and ability in the successful operations east and northeast of Verdun which forced the enemy to maintain this front with strong forces, thus preventing an increase of hostile strength between the Argonne and the Meuse.” G. O. 12 (January 17, 1919).



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Joseph
Cummings
Chase
1919
AUGENT EN
BASSIGNY

Charles G. Morton

BRIG. GENERAL MERRIWEATHER L. WALKER

Arrived in France, December 10, 1917, with rank of
Colonel.

Promoted to Brigadier General, June 26, 1918.

Director of Motor Transport Corps ("Gas
Hounds").

Born: Virginia, September 30, 1869.

Distinguished Service Medal.





Wm. Walker

DEWEY HALPHEN, Private,
Company I, 28th Infantry,
1st Division.

This boy received the D. S. C. and the Croix de Guerre for conspicuous gallantry in action during the capture and defense of Cantigny, May 27-31, 1918. One of his acts of heroism was a knife duel with one of the enemy who had attacked him. Halphen succeeded in killing his attacker. An on-looker said that the participants in the duel looked like David and Goliath.

His citation as given in General Orders 99 further states that Halphen acted as liaison agent during the fight at Cantigny with courageous disregard of his own safety. In this citation he is listed as a private of Company M, 37th Infantry.

CARL C. MAYHEW, First Lieutenant,
101st Infantry,
26th Division.

"For skill and courage displayed while making a daring patrol in the enemy's front line trenches on the night of May 8, 1918, resulting in the death of two German officers, and the gathering of valuable information."

Lieutenant Mayhew participated in forty-four raids and received three citations.

Croix de Guerre.



D. Halphen



Carl C. Mayhew

63
JAN 16
C. C. M.
L. H. M.
P. H. M.

MAJOR GENERAL JAMES W. McANDREW

Arrived in France, June 28, 1917, with rank of
Colonel.

Promotions:

Brigadier General, August 5, 1917;

Major General, April 12, 1918.

Assignments:

Commanded Army Schools at Langres;

Chief of Staff, A. E. F., May 3, 1918.

Born: Pennsylvania, June 29, 1862.

Distinguished Service Medal.

“For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services as chief of staff of the American Expeditionary Forces. The development of the Army schools in France is largely due to his marked ability as an organizer and to his brilliant professional attainments. As chief of staff of the American Expeditionary Forces during the period of active operations, he has met every demand of his important position; by his advice and decisions he has materially contributed to the success of these forces; and he has at all times enjoyed in full the confidence of the commander-in-chief.”

G. O. 136 (December 20, 1918).



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Chase
1918
CHAMONT

J. W. Anderson

BRIGADIER GENERAL LE ROY ELTINGE

Arrived in France, July 27, 1917, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Promotions:

Colonel, August 5, 1917;

Brigadier General, August 1, 1918.

Deputy Chief of Staff, G. H. Q., May 6, 1918.

Born: New York, September 17, 1872.

Distinguished Service Medal.

“For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. By his untiring efforts, his great ability, and his devotion to duty he has rendered most conspicuous services to the Government as deputy chief of staff of the American Expeditionary Forces.” G. O. 12 (January 17, 1919).



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Chase
September, 1918
FRANCE

Roy Eltinge

GEORGE W. PURYEAR, First Lieutenant.

Air Service, Pilot.

Lieutenant Puryear was the first American officer to escape from a German prison. He was captured July 26, 1918, north of Château-Thierry, and confined in four different prison camps in Germany. He escaped the first time from Friedrichferter Prison Camp, Rastatt, August 5th, and was recaptured August 8th, before getting out of Germany. He escaped again October 6th, this time from Villingen, and reached Switzerland October 11th, after swimming the Rhine a little below the junction of the Aar. While making his escape he was shot at six times, at distances varying in range from ten to fifty yards, and escaped being hit because he ran at the guard who was shooting at him, instead of away from the guard, thus, as he had hoped, confusing the enemy.



Joseph
Cummings
Chase
FRANCE
1918

George W. Pryor

MAJOR GENERAL FRANK L. WINN

Arrived in France, June 13, 1918, with rank of
Brigadier General.

Promoted to Major General, October 1, 1918.

Commanded 89th Division, July 13, 1918.

Born: Kentucky, August 4, 1864.

Distinguished Service Medal.

“For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As commander of the 177th Infantry Brigade and later of the 89th Division, he displayed military attainments of a high order and achieved signal successes. In the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives he accompanied the assaulting battalions and placed them on their objectives, inspiring all by his personal courage and gaining their confidence by his exceptional tactical skill and ability as a leader. At all times he was tireless in energy, showing keen judgment and initiative in handling difficult situations.” G. O. 62 (May 10, 1919).



Frank L. Winn

CARL W. DASCH, Private,
Headquarters Company, 167th Infantry,
42nd Division.

Captain Robert Joerg, Jr., commanding the company of which Dasch was a private, spoke of the boy's distinguished bravery and exceptional devotion to duty in action near Croix Rouge Farm, July 26 to August 1, 1918, in these words:

"Private Carl W. Dasch, during this entire period (six days and nights), while attached to the Third Battalion, carried messages between the firing line and Battalion Headquarters, through heavy enemy shell fire. Upon returning from the firing line he would pick up a severely wounded man and carry him through and out of the barrage to a first aid station. Finally, he was so badly gassed that he could not see, but had to be given a direct order to report to the first aid station. During the whole series of engagements, Private Dasch did not sleep and taxed his physical endurance to the utmost, at all times setting to his comrades an example of utter disregard of danger and exceptional devotion to duty."

Distinguished Service Cross.



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Cumming
Chase
1918
SINZIG YR

Earl W. Dasher

MAJOR GENERAL SAMUEL D. STURGIS

Arrived in France, September 10, 1918.

Assignments:

Commanded 87th Division;

Commanded 80th Division, November 19, 1918.

Born: Missouri, August 1, 1861.



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Chase
1919
BAR SUR AVE

A. D. Sturges

WILLIAM HERREN, First Sergeant,

Machine Gun Company, 58th Infantry.

“For extraordinary heroism in action near Ville-Savoye, August 7, 1918.”

This soldier showed great bravery and devotion to duty throughout this action. On the morning of August 7, 1918, Herren supplied the Company with spare machine-guns and ammunition through a deadly artillery barrage after several carrying details had failed to get through. The company had lost four machine-guns and was practically without ammunition at this time. After distributing machine-guns and ammunition to the different platoons under terrific machine-gun fire, he showed extraordinary heroism by pushing forward on the right flank with a captured light German Maxim machine-gun and repulsing a counter-attack. At this time the battalion on the right flank had fallen back, leaving that flank unprotected. Sergeant Herren showed complete disregard for personal safety and displayed great resourcefulness throughout the entire action.

Sergeant Herren's gas mask is exhibited in the painting, because he wished to be “taken” with his “best friend.”

Distinguished Service Cross.

Wm
Herron
1st Sgt



BRIGADIER GENERAL AVERY D. ANDREWS

Arrived in France, December 1, 1917, with rank of Colonel.

Promoted to Brigadier General, October 13, 1918.

Assistant Chief of Staff, Chief of First Section (Administration), G. H. Q.

Born: New York, April 4, 1864.

Distinguished Service Medal.

“For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services as assistant chief of staff, American Expeditionary Forces. He has rendered most efficient service in connection with the organization and administration of the transportation department of the American Army in France and as deputy chief of utilities in the services of supply. Later, with marked ability, he headed the important administrative section of the general staff of the American Expeditionary Forces.” G. O. 12 (January 17, 1919).



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Cummings
Chase
1918
Chauvont

Avery D. Andrews

MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM LASSITER

At commencement of war was on duty as Military
Attaché in London.

Promotions:

Brigadier General, August 5, 1917;

Major General, August 8, 1918.

Assignments:

Commanded 51st Field Artillery Brigade, 26th Division, November, 1917;

Chief of Artillery, 1st Army Corps, May, 1918;

Chief of Artillery, 4th Army Corps, August, 1918;

Chief of Artillery, 2nd Army, October, 1918;

Later commanded 32nd Division in Army of Occupation.

Born: Virginia, September 29, 1867.

Distinguished Service Medal.

“For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As commander of the Fifty-first Field Brigade, as chief of Artillery of the First and Fourth Army Corps in turn, and as chief of Artillery, Second Army, he showed himself to be a leader of conspicuous ability. His energy and sound judgment influenced greatly the successful operations of his commands on the Vesle, at the St. Mihiel salient, and in the Toul sector. He later commanded with skill and a marked success the Thirty-second Infantry Division.” G. O. 12 (January 17, 1919).



Wm Lassiter

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Chase
1919
RUBEN'S ART

WILLIAM A. SNOW, Major,

Corps of Engineers.

2nd Division.

Arrived in France September, 1917, as Captain, Co. E, 2nd Engineers, 2nd Division.

He was cited four times in Division orders and twice recommended for the Distinguished Service Cross. He went into the line first at Verdun, March, 1918. When the British were attacked by the Boches in the vicinity of Beauvais, in April, he was with them. He received his majority in time to be in command of a battalion at Château-Thierry. His battalion acted as Infantry and as Engineers. During this period he was wounded twice—once on June 12th, in the famous attack on the Bois de Belleau, and once on July 5th while working on wire entanglements. He was again in the fighting in the line south of Soissons in the Allied Counter Offensive beginning July 18th. His regiment had the Croix de Guerre pinned on its colors for its work in this fight. At Pont-a-Mousson he was again engaged on trench and wire entanglements and later participated in the St. Mihiel Drive. His battalion for its work at Château-Thierry was cited by General Harbord and by General Bundy.

JOHN W. STEWART, Lieutenant Colonel,

Corps of Engineers,

3rd Division.

Arrived in France as Major of the 6th Engineers, 3rd Division, December, 1917.

After participating in several operations on the British front, he with his regiment joined the Third Divi-

sion under General Dickman, participating in the counter-offensive against the Germans July 15, 1918. He carried out special operations, building bridges for the Infantry out of captured German pontoons and trestle bridges for heavy artillery, which made possible the crossing of the Marne. After the Vesle, he participated in the reduction of St. Mihiel; later, in the American advance between the Argonne and the Meuse, he was second in command of his regiment, carrying out its special operations in the building of bridges on the Marne at Mezy and Joulgonne. Practically all of his work was done under heavy fire and he was many times mentioned in orders for his intrepidity and extraordinary efficiency in action.

RICHARD T. SMITH, Major,

117th Field Battalion, Signal Corps,

"Before daylight on the morning of March 17, 1918, sixty-nine men of the 117th Field Battalion Signal Corps, in charge of Captain Richard T. Smith, were constructing communication lines in the vicinity of Fort de Manonvilles, France. Between five and six o'clock a violent bombardment of this section was started by the enemy. Private Wilbur Wilkerson, Company A, was mortally wounded, Private William Walter, Company B, was wounded in the back, and several were knocked to the ground by shells exploding near them.

"Captain Smith conducted the men to a place of safety and while under fire returned and carried Private Wilkerson to a dugout. The clothing of Captain Smith was wet with blood of the wounded man, and he fell exhausted when he reached the dugout." Distinguished Service Cross.



HENRY E. BUNCH, Major,

Medical Corps, 168th Infantry,

“For extraordinary heroism in action near the Bois de Châtillon, October 13–16, 1918.

“During the advance of his regiment in the Verdun sector Captain Bunch established aid stations at points as far advanced as possible and supervised them throughout the combat, working continuously, tirelessly and fearlessly without food or rest. On October 14th this officer went out in advance of the front line to reconnoiter a site for an aid station and an ambulance route. Seeing a wounded officer lying about 300 meters from the enemy’s line, he went to his rescue and carried him through terrific machine-gun and rifle fire to a shell hole, where he administered first aid, in entire disregard of his own safety.”

Distinguished Service Cross.

GEORGE L. WATSON, Lieutenant Colonel,

General Staff Headquarters,

3rd Army.

Watson, as Captain commanding Company B, 30th Engineers (Offensive Gas) was attached to the 1st British Army. Later he was in command of the 1st Battalion, 30th Engineers, attached to the 8th French Army. As Major commanding the 1st Battalion, he was attached to the First Army Corps and the 4th Army Corps, A. E. F. After the signing of the Armistice he was detailed to the General Staff and promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, on the General Staff of the 3rd Army.

He was wounded three times and mentioned in Or-

Geo. S. Watson.



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Joseph
Cummings
Chase
1919
TOBLENT

ders five times. He was awarded many decorations, French, English, Belgian, Portuguese and American. The Legion of Honor and the Croix de Guerre with Palm were awarded him "For his success in carrying out the first American Gas Projector Attack against the Germans and standing for two hours in gas which the Germans had thrown."

MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM R. SMITH

Arrived in France, July 31, 1918.

Commanded 36th Division, August 3, 1918.

Born: Tennessee, April 2, 1868.

The 36th Division fought with the Fourth French Army.

"The 36th Division, U. S. A., recently organized, and still not fully equipped, received, during the night of the 6th of October, the order to relieve, under conditions particularly delicate, the 2nd Division, to drive out the enemy from the heights to the north of St. Atienne-a-Arnes, and to push him back to the Aisne. Although being under fire for the first time, the young soldiers of General Smith, rivalling in push and tenacity the older valiant regiments of General Lejeune, accomplished their mission fully. All can be proud of the work done. To all, the General commanding the Army Corps is happy to express his cordial appreciation, gratitude, and best wishes for future success. The past is assurance of the future.—General Naulin." G. O. of the 21st French Army Corps.



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CHASE
1919
P.A.-SUA-
HUBB

Wm R. Smith.

BRIGADIER GENERAL HARRY A. SMITH

Arrived in France, November 25, 1917, with rank of Colonel.

Promoted to Brigadier General, June 26, 1918.

Assignments:

Commanded Army Schools at Langres, May 1, 1918;
In charge of Civil Affairs in German occupied territory, December 1.

Born: Kansas, June 18, 1866.

Distinguished Service Medal.

“For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He rendered most conspicuous service as commandant of the Army schools at Langres, France, the success of which was, in a large measure, due to his vision, zeal, and administrative ability. He later showed marked executive ability as officer in charge of the administration of civil affairs in the German territory occupied by the American Army.” G. O. 12 (January 17, 1919).



MAJOR GENERAL ERNEST HINDS

Arrived in France, October 5, 1917, with rank of
Brigadier General.

Promoted to Major General, April 12, 1918.

Assignments:

Commanded Field Artillery Schools at Saumur;

Commanded First Corps Artillery at Souge;

Commanded First Army Artillery, February 26,
1918;

Chief of Artillery, A. E. F.

Born: Alabama, August 18, 1864.

Distinguished Service Medal.

“For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services as chief of Artillery, First Army Corps; commanding general, Army Artillery, of the First American Army, and as chief of Artillery, American Expeditionary Forces. He perfected and successfully directed the organization and training of the Artillery of the American Army in France.”
G. O. 12 (January 17, 1919).



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Cummings
Chose
1918
CHAUMONT

Ernest W. Wines

BRIGADIER GENERAL HAROLD B. FISKE

Arrived in France, August 28, 1917, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Promotions:

Colonel, January 22, 1918;

Brigadier General, June 26, 1918;

Assistant Chief of Staff, G. H. Q., Chief of Fifth Division (Training).

Born: Oregon, November 6, 1871.

Distinguished Service Medal.

“For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. In charge of the training section of the General Staff, this brilliant officer perfected and administered the efficient scheme of instruction through which the American Army in France was thoroughly trained for combat in the shortest possible time. By his great depth of vision, his foresight, and his clear conception of modern tactical training he has enabled our forces to enter each engagement with that preparedness and efficiency that have distinguished the American Army in each battle.” G. O. 12 (January 17, 1919).



Handwritten signature: J. H. Justice

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Cummings
Chase
1918
CHAMONT



BRIGADIER GENERAL MALIN CRAIG

Arrived in France, October 5, 1917, with rank of
Lieutenant Colonel.

Promotions:

Colonel, February 6, 1918;

Brigadier General, June 26, 1918.

Assignments:

Chief of Staff, 5th Division, October 17, 1918;

Chief of Staff, 1st Army Corps;

Chief of Staff, 3rd Army, November, 1918.

Born: Missouri, August 5, 1875.

Distinguished Service Medal.

“For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He served in turn as chief of staff of a division, a corps, and an army, in each of which capacities he exhibited great ability. His personal influence, aggressiveness, and untiring efforts were repeatedly displayed in the operations of the First Corps in the vicinity of Château-Thierry, on the Ourcq, and the Vesle during the St. Mihiel and Argonne-Meuse offensives.” G. O. 12 (January 17, 1919):



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Jesse
Cummins
Chase
1918
BITBURG

Malin Gray

BRIGADIER GENERAL GEORGE S. GIBBS

Arrived in France, October 13, 1917.

Assistant Chief Signal Officer.

Born: Iowa, December 14, 1875.

Distinguished Service Medal.

"For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As assistant to the chief signal officer, American Expeditionary Forces, much of the efficiency of the Signal Service in the zone of advance was due to his splendid ability and to his skill in the handling of the tactical and technical operations of the Signal Corps organizations attached to the service at the front." G. O. 59 (May 3, 1919).

BRIGADIER GENERAL EDWARD L. KING

Arrived in France, October 5, 1917, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Promotions:

Colonel, November 5, 1917;

Brigadier General, June 2, 1918.

Assignments:

Chief of Staff, 28th Division, August 25, 1917;

Commanded 65th Brigade, 33rd Division, August 1, 1918.

Born: Massachusetts, December 5, 1873.

Distinguished Service Medal.

"For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He served, with marked distinction, as chief of staff of the 28th Division. Later, as brigadier commander, he planned and directed the operations resulting in the capture by the 65th Infantry Brigade of Château d'Aulnois and Marchéville, where he displayed great tactical skill and demonstrated his abilities as a commander." G. O. 59 (May 3, 1919).



Dr. J. P.
C. H. H. H.
H. H. H. H.
H. H. H. H.

Geo. J. Gibbs



Dr. J. P.
C. H. H. H.
H. H. H. H.
H. H. H. H.

Porter
Wm. L. King

COLONEL ARTHUR L. CONGER

Arrived in France, May, 1917, with rank of Major.

Promotions:

Lieutenant Colonel, August 5, 1917;

Colonel, July 30, 1918.

Assignments:

Second Section, General Staff, G. H. Q.;

Commanded 56th Brigade.

Born: Ohio, January 30, 1872.

Distinguished Service Medal.

"For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. As a member of the Second Section, General Staff, General Headquarters, by his marked professional attainments, his zeal, and his sound judgment he contributed largely to the successful operation of this section. As chief of the Second Section, General Staff, of the 2d Division, during active operations, and later as commander of the 56th Brigade of the 29th Division during the Argonne-Meuse offensive, he demonstrated his great energy and his clear conception of tactics." G. O. 59 (May 3, 1919).

SENIOR OFFICERS' MESS

Army of Occupation:

Colonel Alvan C. Read, Inspector General.

Lieutenant Colonel Robert G. Peck, Assistant Inspector General.

Major Charles H. Rice, Assistant Inspector General.

Colonel Irvin L. Hunt, in Charge of Civil Affairs.

Lieutenant Colonel Kyle Rucker, Judge Advocate.

Lieutenant Colonel Nat. B. Barnwell, Assistant Judge Advocate.

Major Roscoe D. Brown, Personnel Officer.



A.L. Bonger

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Chase
1918
TATLER



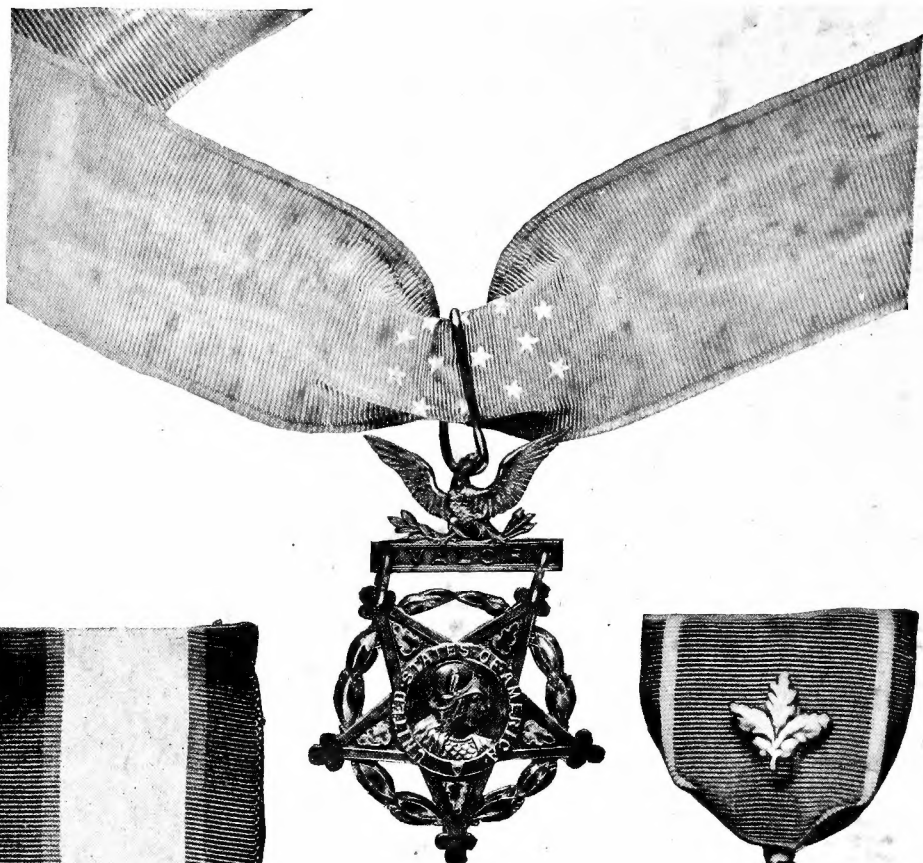
SENIOR
OFFICERS
MESS

—Scott G. Brumwell
 Lloyd Brown
 L. C. Brown
 G. H. Rice

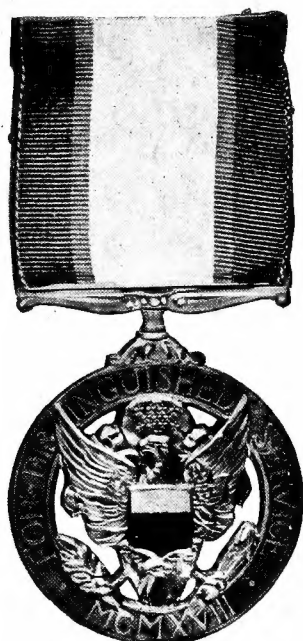
John O. Reed
 W. J. Parker

W. J. Parker
 L. C. Brown
 G. H. Rice

W. J. Parker



MEDAL OF
HONOR



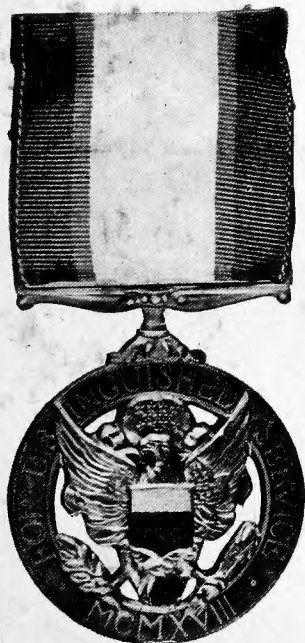
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MEDAL



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CROSS



MEDAL OF
HONOR



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CROSS

